

# THE TIMES

Four years in Europe:  
Parliament's  
sacrifice of power, p3

## Money growth falls in line with targets

Growth in the money supply continued to fall sharply in the three weeks to December 8, keeping the annual rate in line with government targets. Broadly defined money, M3, expanded by 4.9 per cent com-

## Many teachers lack training

A report by the Government's advisory committee on teacher training says nearly one-third of teachers in colleges of education is being done by part-time staff, most of whom have not been trained. It recommends an initial scheme of training at post-school level.

## Pope pleads for drive on violence

The Pope has called for action to be directed at the cause, and not just the symptoms, of the "vicious circle" of violence now afflicting the world. He reminded diplomats accredited to the Vatican of the role they could play.

## Basques beat roadblocks

Although Spanish riot police and civil guards set up roadblocks, 1,000 Basques managed to attend a meeting which called for an amnesty for all political prisoners and the restoration of traditional Basque rights.

## Uranium from unusable ores

An international conference is to discuss the development of a strain of bacterium that can extract uranium from hitherto unusable ores. Ways of extending reserves of one of the most rapidly disappearing mineral resources will be studied.

## Opposition to CIA nomination

Mr Theodore Sorensen's nomination as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency is expected to run into trouble in the Senate, which must confirm it, following the discovery that he used classified documents in a book after leaving his job with President Kennedy.

## England on top

England took a firm grip on the third Test match against India in Madras. At the end of the third day's play they were 142 runs ahead with nine second innings wickets in hand.

## Probation call

Shorter periods of supervision for offenders are suggested by the National Association of Probation Officers. In recommendations to the Home Office it says that the present terms are wasteful of staff resources and are unhelpful to those being cared for.

## Airports plea: Environment- alist campaigns about aircraft noise have prevented the emer- gence of a national plan for air- ports, businessmen say

Portugal: Dr Sá Carneiro, Social Democrat leader, finds a powerful ally in the Spanish Government.

## Arab summit

Cairo will be the venue for an Arab summit conference in March at which further concerted moves will be agreed towards accelerating Middle East peace.

## North Carolina: A state cele- brates as its new governor takes over

Laity's role: Natural drift in the Church of England is away from full-time professional clergymen to lay workers and auxiliaries.

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Letters: On second home purchases, from Mr Peter Jackson and others; the government of Ulster, from Mr Paul Maguire and Mr David Morrison.  
Leading article: Dr Kissinger's figure in history.  
Features, pages 10 and 12.  
Lord Chalfont on the distinction between communism and other forms of oppression.  
Roger Bergham looks at the membership qualifications for the EEC: Seventy-five years of the TLS.  
Arts, page 12.  
Michael Hardill on Moses—the *Laugavegur* (ATV); Clive Bennett on James Brown at Battersea; Derek Parker reviews *Frederick Rolfe: Baron Corvo*, by William J. Benkovic; concert notices.

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Other Rhodesian news, page 5

## Muzorewa call for surrender in Rhodesia

Salisbury, Jan 16.—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of one of the Rhodesian nationalist factions, has demanded the surrender of white Rhodesians. In a press statement he said: "We are faced with a tragic emergency. There is no time for dining, drinking, fiddling and dithering in Rhodesian cities and expensive hotels in foreign capitals while innocent children, men and women are falling daily in the war."

Let us have a new surrender programme. Time has expired. Bishop Muzorewa is one of the most popular black leaders among Rhodesians but his organization lacks military power and last week it lost the support of the "front line" African states around Rhodesia which decided to support only the Patriotic Front led by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

While this may appear unlikely, Rhodesian Government sources are clinging to the hope that Britain might give some backing to Mr Smith's efforts to reach a settlement with "moderate" Africans. This would mean the new Zimbabwe United People's Organization (Zupo), led by tribal chiefs, or Bishop Muzorewa's nationalist faction.

Mr Richard, the British chairman of the ad hoc committee on Rhodesia's future, is expected to make a return visit here this week after his discussions with African leaders in Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania.

Rhodesian hopes of new proposals follow the unanimous rejection by the ruling Rhodesian Front this weekend of the proposals put forward by Mr Richard during his previous visit in September on January 1. These involved the appointment of a British resident commissioner to "preside over the proposed interim government prior to majority rule."

Mr Des Frost, chairman of the party's national executive, said it fully supported the Government's strict adherence to the Anglo-American plan put forward by Dr Kissinger. Salisbury, Jan 16.—Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said the Government conference on Rhodesia's future "a dead duck" this weekend. He said he expected the new Carter Administration in Washington to give his Government full diplomatic support in seeking an accord with black groups outside the framework of the conference.

In an interview Mr Smith said that he had been assured by Dr Kissinger four months ago that the United States would support his Government's proposals for a settlement that Dr Kissinger was advancing.

He added: "I was given to understand that that would be the position when the new Administration in the United States, whichever President came in, would continue to honour the agreement that I made in Pretoria."—New York Times News Service.

Other Rhodesian news, page 5

## West Africa coup attempt fails

Cotonou, Jan 16.—A group of "mercenaries" who launched an attack at dawn today on Cotonou, chief town in the West African state of Benin, formerly Dahomey, have been defeated, according to an official communique.

The communique, broadcast this afternoon, did not identify the mercenaries, except to say they were "in the pay of international imperialism." It said they had landed in a DC 8 aircraft at an airport near Cotonou.

They had been put to flight because of the response to the attack by the Benin army and the population of Cotonou and are now heading towards an area near the frontier with Togo.

Benin, a former French colony, became independent in 1960. Since October 1972, it has been governed by President Mathieu Kerekou who seized power in a coup.

Two years after he came to power, Marxist-Leninist scientific socialism was proclaimed as the country's official political system.—Reuters.

## Union leader's warning on free pay bargaining

By Our Labour Staff

One of the principal architects of the social contract, Mr David Barnett, warned trade unionists yesterday that an immediate and disorderly return to free collective bargaining could cause havoc in the trade unions and mean "certain defeat for the Labour Government."

Mr Barnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said he was in favour of a further agreement with the Government although the strain was showing of the current flat rate policy on wages.

"There cannot be a third round of wage restraints that involve the kind of cuts in living standards of the past two years, nor can there be a rigid formula like the past two years, preventing any flexibility at local level," he said. He repeated Mr Lex Murray's comment that next time, a simple bargain of wage restraint for tax concessions would not be acceptable.

Mr Barnett, who is a member of the TUC team on the National Economic Development Council, said commitment for a further year of cooperation would have to come from the Government first. Discussions covering the whole trend of economic policy would have to start soon.

He said the social contract was never primarily about wages. It was a radical approach to economic and social policies. The objectives should still be pursued though enormous strains were being put on the loyalty of trade unionists by the Government's economic policy.

The growth of the economy to 1980 would be slow under present policies. The reality was that unemployment would continue to rise. On Treasury estimates there would be a 15 per cent rise in places in the shops this year. Industrial investment, although improving, was only back to 1970 levels.

Mr Barnett called for the implementation of policies advocated by the TUC that would reverse "these appalling trends".

Explosions injure two: Damage to a block of flats at Newark, Nottinghamshire, caused by escaping gas which exploded after a disabled man of 78 pulled down a cooker on top of himself. In Leeds, a disabled man and his wife were trapped by an explosion which destroyed their house. The man injured at Newark, Mr Charles Lambert, of Queen's Court, was in his ground-floor flat when the explosion happened on Saturday night. He was taken to hospital with burns to his face, hands and legs. Ambulance men evacuated 20, mostly elderly people, from the building. The second explosion happened yesterday in Masham Street, Leeds, when Mr Ernest Greenhough, aged 58, and his wife, Judith, were in bed. They were buried by rubble, but firemen released them after 15 minutes. Both were taken to Leeds Infirmary, where Mrs Greenhough, who had internal injuries and shock, was "rather poorly" last night. Mr Greenhough suffered shock but his condition was satisfactory. A neighbour's house was partly demolished and many houses in the area had their windows shattered. The North Eastern Gas Board said yesterday that because of extensive damage it had not been possible to find the cause of the blast. Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson, MP for the New Forest, said there had been far too many explosions this winter for coincidence to be the main factor, and urged the Government to make an immediate statement.

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## Post workers may appeal to Lords over injunction

post workers union may appeal to the Lords if the Court of Appeal extends its temporary injunction preventing the union from boycotting to South Africa. The court criticized and ruled Mr Silkin, QC, Attorney General, who used the National Association for Freedom of Information to seek the injunction, and invited to explain his reasons tomorrow.

## Growing criticism of Mr Silkin's role

discretion as the Attorney General, for which he can only be answerable to Parliament and not to the courts.

The Liberal Party, however, said in a statement: "Mr Silkin has disgraced his office and should resign."

The party was united in its detestation of apartheid, but, while supporting Mr Jackson's call for members of other trade unions to strengthen their boycott, it must be said that it is General should take legal decisions on purely political grounds.

Mr John Stokes, Tory MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said he hoped the Prime Minister would dismiss Mr Silkin, who had "clearly fallen down on his job as a law officer."

But Sir Michael Havers, QC, Mr Silkin's Conservative shadow, said: "I think it is nonsense to call for his resignation, because until we have heard the other side we have to reserve our position."

He would wait to hear any explanation to the court Mr Silkin makes tomorrow, and then advise the Shadow Cabinet.

If Mr Silkin's explanation is not considered adequate the Shadow Cabinet may press for an emergency debate, which could take place on Wednesday.

Mr Jackson said that the planned inter-union boycott of South Africa had lost its sting because of the court's ruling.

The union has instructed its members and officials to work normally instead of operating an emergency debate, which could take place on Wednesday.

The injunction was granted also against the Post Office Engineering Union, which has also instructed its members to suspend their proposed contribution to the boycott.

"The boycott is international," Mr Jackson added, "and will bring home to the people of South Africa the repugnance with which apartheid is regarded throughout the world. But Britain's part in the action will be limited."

Law report, page 14

## 'Prison taxi' policy talks after four murders

Arthur Hickey, an office minister will discuss today the policy of transporting prisoners by taxi, after the deaths of four men, who had been taken to prison by taxi on Friday night.

William Whitelaw, shadow Secretary, yesterday said: "The Government must ensure that prisoners are not taken to prison by taxi while in transit, and a statement is expected."

Governor of Leicester Prison, Mr F. Low, has said that he is not sure if his report, but until his report is received the Home Office will not take any action. However, the use of taxis for transporting prisoners, which is a long-standing practice, is being questioned.

Government is in a quandary. It is difficult to see how it could be done. It was out of that it would cost of thousands of pounds to provide a fleet of purpose-built vehicles to carry all the prisoners involved.

Mrs Gill Moran, the hostage who escaped when Hughes was shot dead by police after a car chase, was taken to hospital as "comfortable" and her condition as quite satisfactory in hospital at Macclesfield, Cheshire.

The police broke the news to her on Saturday afternoon that her husband, her daughter and her parents had all been murdered before Hughes took her with him. They have also spoken to her briefly in an attempt to piece together what happened in the cottage after Hughes arrived.

An investigation is being carried out by Derbyshire police into whether the cottage was visited during the search for Hughes.

The sequence of violent events began last Wednesday when Hughes was being taken from Leicester prison to Chesham, where he was due to face charges of rape and causing grievous bodily harm. In the taxi he attacked his two guards, punching one and stabbing the other with a knife he had concealed. He handcuffed the officers together and, threatening the taxi driver with the knife, forced him to drive into the countryside and then ordered all three out of the car.

After the vehicle was found abandoned near the village of Beoley a search was launched, with more than 100 police officers and two Army helicopters. Meanwhile, Hughes had found a hiding place, the home of the Moran family, at Eastmoor, about four miles away.

He arrived at their cottage on Wednesday and police believe that Mrs Moran, aged 35, was then at home with her parents, Mr Arthur Minton, aged 72, and his wife Amy, aged 70. It is thought that first his daughter, Sarah, aged 10, returned from school, and then his husband, Richard, aged 36, returned from work.

The police said that what was done at the house over the next two days was made to appear as normal as possible and had been done by the family in fear of their lives.

reached the police. Mrs Moran was able to get away to tell a neighbour what was happening, but Hughes apparently found out what she was doing.

He forced her into the family car, a Chrysler 180 saloon, and drove off. A police car picked up the vehicle and began a pursuit.

At Tideswell Moor Hughes lost control of the car and stopped. The police officers approached but found that he had a knife at his hostess's throat. They tried to negotiate, but eventually gave Hughes their own car.

The chase was resumed to Retford where Hughes crashed into a wall and negotiations started again between him and the police. Two detectives armed with Webley .38 revolvers arrived.

Mr Alfred Mitchell, assistant chief constable of Derbyshire, said: "There came a moment when the woman's life was obviously in immediate danger and without question the officers had no alternative but to shoot. There was a frenzied

Continued on page 4, col 1

## Avalanche in France claims three lives

Albertville, Jan 16.—Three people were killed and three others injured today when an avalanche hit Areches, near here, the Savoie department police announced. One of the injured was in serious condition in hospital.

A ski-lift attendant was buried alive yesterday at Schwarzen, Switzerland, by a natural avalanche as he was about to set off one with explosives to make the slopes safe for skiers.

Ten schoolchildren, missing in the mountains here since yesterday, were today found after a search by 500 police and soldiers. Three of the children were suffering from frostbite.—Reuters and Agence France-Press.

## SAS kill gunman during battle near Ulster border

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

A man was killed yesterday afternoon in a gun battle close to the Irish border, between members of the Provisional IRA and a patrol of soldiers from the Special Air Service Regiment involved in secret surveillance duties.

The incident occurred near a spot about two and a half miles south of the south Armagh village of Crossmaglen and looking across into the Irish Republic.

It contains one of a number of secret hideouts which the SAS have established close to the border to track down the supply routes of arms and explosives.

According to the Army, the shooting began after the SAS unit, which in official language was mounting a "static patrol", heard a vehicle draw up. A man wearing a mask around his neck and combat clothing approached them in the rugged countryside which distinguishes the area, once called by a government minister as "bandit country".

As members of the SAS unit approached the man, who was carrying a pump action shotgun, the army claim that the unit came under fire from at least one other gunman. The SAS fired approximately 28 rounds, killing the man with the shotgun, and about 20 shots from Armalite rifles were fired back at them.

The incident is certain to arouse controversy. The highly trained soldiers of the SAS have rarely come into the public eye since about 80 of them arrived in south Armagh early last year.

Last night the RUC were investigating the death; the Army was carrying out follow-up action in the area, and, un- known to the RUC, the re- public claimed that Irish police were questioning men in a car stopped on a lonely road in Co Louth.

Since the SAS arrived, violence in south Armagh has dropped dramatically. Army officers have privately noted the irony that the pump action shotgun being carried by the dead man was the same type of weapon as a member of the SAS will be charged with possessing when he and seven colleagues face trial in Dublin in March.

During the day troops fired plastic bullets at an angry crowd that gathered in the Turf Lodge estate, in Belfast, after soldiers had seized an Armalite rifle. Troop withdrawals plan denial, Page 2

## Gilmore execution today

From Peter Strafford, New York, Jan 16

Justice Byron White, of the Supreme Court in Washington, today rejected a final plea to prevent the execution of Gary Gilmore, the convicted murderer who insists on being executed.

The decision meant that, barring unexpected developments, Mr Gilmore will go before a firing squad in the grounds of the Salt Lake City prison tomorrow morning. Previously, judges in Salt Lake City had also rejected moves to prevent the execution.

Mr Gilmore himself has had nothing to do with these moves, and has denounced the people responsible for them. But lawyers for other people under sentence of death in Utah have gone ahead with them, since they believe their own cases will be decided if Mr Gilmore is executed.

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## HOME NEWS

## Rejection of Tory Bill of Rights move likely

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Staff

Cabinet ministers have been holding detailed discussions on the possibilities of legislating at some future date for a Bill of Rights which would define more clearly the Government's attitude towards the European Convention on Human Rights.

Ministers, however, are expected to reject new clauses proposed by the Opposition enshrining a Bill of Rights in the Scotland and Wales Bill providing for devolution. Some of them believe that the clauses are unlikely to be called because they will be ruled to be outside the scope of the Bill.

A firm commitment that the Conservatives would introduce a Bill of Rights to protect individual liberty and freedom was given by Mr Pym, Opposition spokesman on devolution, in a statement after a party meeting in Perth on Saturday. He said that in trying to amend the devolution Bill to limit the powers of the proposed Scottish and Welsh assemblies, "for the first time in Britain we are trying to define our basic rights in the law."

He said it would be "intolerable and unacceptable if an action of the assembly were to undermine, or even threaten to undermine, any of these". Mr Pym defined the basic rights which Parliament has long upheld as: "Procedures for arrest and detention; privacy; freedom of religion, freedom of expression of opinion; freedom to form associations; and equality of treatment before the law, race, colour, creed or national origin."

The ministerial view is that the Scotland and Wales Bill is the wrong place to introduce a Bill of Rights because it would be impossible to incorporate a precise definition that would not leave it open to varying interpretations by the courts and thereby directly affect the supremacy of Parliament. The Conservative proposal is being treated as a "side-wind" in the devolution debate.

Mr Edward Taylor, shadow Secretary for Scotland, stated yesterday that Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, had been unfairly criticized over Conservative Party tactics on devolution.

He told prospective Conservative candidates in Perth that the decision to vote against the second reading of the devolution Bill had been made by the whole Shadow Cabinet. It was what Mrs Thatcher had said the party would do last May if the Government's Bill was based on the devolution White Paper, which it turned out to be.

## Withdrawing troops 'could turn Belfast into another Beirut'

From Ronald Kershaw  
Barnsley

A report that the Government plans to withdraw from Ulster half the 14,000 British troops serving there unless there is a dramatic increase in the level of violence has been denied as completely untrue by Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Speaking last night in his constituency, Barnsley, the minister, who was clearly upset by what appeared to be a factual account of government plans in *The Sunday Times*, said: "All week I have been stressing to people, including the National Union of Journalists, the need for responsible attitudes, and I consider the story that appeared in the early editions of *The Sunday Times* to be an example of irresponsible reporting."

The early editions, which he received in Barnsley and which he understood went to Northern Ireland, did not carry the denials from the authorities that were included in later editions.

He added: "The story stated there will be a cutback of 7,000 troops from Northern Ireland; not true; that 500 troops had left the province before Christmas; not true; that we have 12,000 in the Ulster Defence Regiment; not true."

He agreed that he had announced in mid-December plans to move 500 troops from the province, but that had not yet been completed.

Worried about the reaction from both sides in Ulster, he referred to an article he had just given to the Labour and Trades Union Press Service, for use in trade union magazines,

on the dangers of pulling out troops. In the article he sets out the two main arguments for withdrawing. One is that the Army is unable to stop the violence and soldiers are setting themselves up, to no good purpose, as targets for gunmen and that the Irish should be allowed to get on with killing each other.

The second is that once the British are gone and Ulster is left to its own devices the contending factions will settle their differences peacefully.

Mr Mason writes: "Both arguments cannot be right. Either there should be a blood-bath if the Army were to leave or there would be peace, perfect peace. Which is it to be? For the people of Northern Ireland it is not an academic argument or merely a question for political debate. It is a matter of life and death."

"No one who views the situation in Northern Ireland from close at hand would give much chance for peace if British soldiers were pulled out."

"I do not believe for a moment that it would turn out like that. Nor for that matter do the Irish Government."

What would in fact happen in such a situation would be that one paramilitary faction or the other would seek to gain an advantage over its opponents and to take power by force. The blood could flow with a terrible vengeance. Belfast could become a Beirut. If it did happen, could we afford to stand by and watch?

The minister gives two reasons why pulling troops out could not be contemplated. "First, it would be a dishonourable abdication of responsibility in a situation which, whether we like it or not, we have inherited from the past. These are our people. The way of Pontius Pilate cannot be for us."

"Secondly, we should be fooling ourselves if we thought that the bloodletting would be confined to Northern Ireland. It could easily spread to the major cities of the mainland, with their large Irish populations. Once it got hold there, where would it stop?"

"As the security situation continues to improve, as I believe it is doing, the opportunity should be taken to hand over more and more of the responsibility for maintaining law and order in Northern Ireland to the police and to reduce the number of soldiers there. That is indeed the Government's aim."

## Bacteria that extract uranium from ores

By Our Science Editor

The production of a strain of bacterium that can extract uranium from hitherto unusable ores is among developments to be discussed this week at a special international meeting in London.

The conference, which starts today, was arranged by the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the London airport, and the British Chambers of Commerce.

The association argues that environmentalist pressure groups were mistaken during the debate about the siting of the airport, and that the airport should be built in the way they wished to see it tackled.

They wanted airports moved away from people so that aircraft noise would be less obtrusive. They paid no attention to the prospects held out by advancing aircraft technology, despite clear suggestions that the nuisance would be removed.

"The primary casualty in all this amateur and unprofessional participation has been the quality of the airport debate. The wrong people have been arguing about the wrong things and the result has been the conspicuous absence of a national plan for airports."

The association is giving its views in a consultation document issued by the Department of Trade and Airports for Britain. One of the association's main conclusions is that the Government was right to direct its attention to proper siting of airports, instead of more giant airports in the south-eastern corner of the country.

So extensive was the catchment area required by a successful international airport that there was scope for only one to serve north and central England. The best compromise candidate was Manchester, probably enlarged with a second runway.

Sufficient demand might emerge to sustain up to three additional airports in the north to serve short-haul destinations from the Midlands, the North-east and the South-west.

Airports in Great Britain (ABCC), 6 Dean Farrer Street, SW1, 11.501. Regional airports: Regional airports should continue to be under local ownership and control and not that of the British Airports Authority, the Town and Country Planning Association says today (Our Planning Reports write).

It accuses the Government's consultation document of playing down, "sometimes to a quite extraordinary degree," the capacity of a regional airport to promote economic development.

The association acknowledges the need to discriminate in favour of a few selected airports in the allocation of national funds. But it refuses to endorse the idea that authorities elsewhere should be prevented from developing competitive facilities at their own expense. Still less does it agree that the selected airports should come under common ownership.

The association says a new airport at Mapplethorpe would have predominantly beneficial effects on the development of some regional centres, and wholly beneficial effects on south Essex and the London region.

## Airports battle 'fought on wrong issues'

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

Fears about aircraft noise should not be allowed to stand in the way of airports policy. The Government should secure a reduction of the nuisance by improved design of aircraft and their engines, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce says today.

The association argues that environmentalist pressure groups were mistaken during the debate about the siting of the airport, and that the airport should be built in the way they wished to see it tackled.

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## Scottish health services board is proposed

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

Scottish doctors fear that if health matters are devolved to a Scottish assembly the services will suffer through greater interference from politicians.

The proposal is made in the council's evidence to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service, published today.

In its draft evidence the English council decided against a national health corporation because it considered that the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

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## 'Dissident' turned away from SLP rally

From Ronald Faux  
Glasgow

A year ago the S. Labour Party was form protest at the Govern policy on devolution and its members considered drift away from socialism. Unfortunately, by press itself as a radical se alternative, the party at a group of the ultra-radical and, ironically, spent its first year fighting the SLP reassembled its resolute and without once refer its wounding schisms, re its first congress in Glas.

There were about 140 gares, all carefully screened verified before they allowed to enter the hall. Some of the "dissidents" turned up at the hall, lobbying the del as they arrived, but no inside. Mr James Sillar SLP leader and MP for shire, South, remarked it would be easier for them into Fort Knox.

The congress was unwe a sound political discuss one delegate put it. F those were passed smooed rediculous topics suc energy and oil, jobs and try, and fishing. There calls for a slow-down exploitation of the Nort and for all rigs and i required in the North i be.

Delegates accused the G ment of failing to prote in the oil platform con don industry, and urged make its intentions cle cause thousands of men redundancy at Scottish y.

The party still relies b on the personalities and pc convictions of Mr Sillar a small, dedicated grou opposed to the Govern handling of the econom its plans for Scotland.

To lessen that deper and spread the party fluence beyond the prest branches, it has begu a to double its members 3,000.

The aim is to win s among socialists who b that the best future for land lies with an ass holding much stronger p over the economy than Government. It is prepar allow, but who distrust ism as presented by the Se National Party.

The new board would be appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland and would account to the minister for its actions.

Evidence from the Scottish Coun, BMA, to the Royal Commis on the NHS. BMA Scottish Office, 7 Drumhugh Gardens, Edinburgh, EH3 7QP.

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## Deprived NHS region 'cannot catch up'

By Our Health Services  
Correspondent

Even with the redistribution of funds decided on by Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, the Trent region cannot catch up with the national average in under 10 years, Mr Maurice Rigden, treasurer of the Trent Regional Health Authority, says.

In statements on the allocation of resources, Mr Rigden said there was relief that the growth rate for Trent at 3 per cent was now twice the national average. But there was apprehension that the commitments already entered into for 1977-78 and 1978-79 may not be fully implemented.

His calculation was that the region's annual expenditure was at least 14 per cent below the national average per head of population.

By deciding to protect the Thames regions from an absolute cut in revenue, Mr Ennals had prolonged the period during which equalization between the two extremes could be brought about.

Trent region had four different kinds of commitments which together greatly exceeded the estimated £5m which a 3 per cent growth would produce.

First, the commitment to pay for a full year the running costs of capital schemes for which money for staff had been allocated for part of a year in 1976-77; and next, the commitment to pay for part of the year any further recruitment and running costs for capital schemes opening during 1977-78 or early in the following year.

Then there was the need to reinstate the power of area health authorities at the March, 1976, level by meeting the full cost of inflation and the need to provide additional health services for the increasing and aging population.

Complaints to minister: A dossier of complaints from staff and patients in the psychiatric unit will be presented to Mr Moyle, Minister of State for Health, when he visits Hackney

Hospital on Wednesday Social Services Correspondent writes. The dossier will that conditions at the unit intolerable because the hos has been starved of resourc

Dr John Reed, a consu psychiatrist, said at the v and that conditions at the pital have led to two m by patients. Staff and pa decided to call in the & campaign for health.

Mr Ronald Lacey, a worker to Mind, said co ants, doctors and nures deeply concerned that shortage of psychiatric b discharged into the comm where no facilities existd there. The lack of m secure units meant people being imprisoned instead receiving treatment.

Minister's visit: Mr Enns to visit Northampton Ge Hospital today to investi reports of bad conditions claims that people are d because of lack of funds.

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## Travel and TV erode Welsh differences

One of the enduring pleasures of living in Wales is to read the letters in local newspapers to see what Welshmen think of each other. If the evidence of the unrestrained epistles is to be believed, most Welshmen think most of their compatriots are either spendthrifts, inter-ant, extremist drunks, or plous, kill-joy, extremist peasants.

Only a few days ago a North Welshman wrote in the *Liverpool Daily Post*: "No honest person can challenge the fact that the majority of people in South Wales are Labour, Marxist, or Trotskyite, that they are of a rebellious mentality and are happy. They are heavy drinkers drinking clubs abound everywhere down there, and their thinking must be fuddled."

In a way, it is abuse hurled within a family. Any Englishman who says those things would be run out of town. This virulent insult is also a national sport of long standing, and it occupies a curious corner in the developing devolution debate.

At the heart of the matter are the real and imagined differences between Gog and Hwtwns. In South Wales the people of the North are known as Gogs, because the Welsh word for north is 'gogledd'. To the Gogs, the South Wales are 'Hwtwns', meaning 'the people far beyond'.

To judge from the letter columns, and to generalize, which in Wales is dangerous, the South thing the Gogs (who begin as Merthyr) are puffed, lipped, mountain men, fanatical nationalists speaking funny

## Regional report

Trevor Fishlock  
Cardiff

English and funny Welsh. The North thinks the South is full of wanton, fanatical lefties speaking funny Welsh and funny English.

Of course, there are real differences. The south has a distinctive accent in Welsh and English, plays rugby, eats a stew called cawl, and is the part of Wales where English is the first language of a majority. The North has its distinctive accent in Welsh and English, plays soccer, eats a stew called llosgwrdd, and is the part where Welsh is the first language of a majority.

There are other differences. Southern humour has a lot of repartee, while northern humour is based more on solemn legging.

At one time the differences were more profound. But motorizing, television, marriage and changing employment patterns, as well as the growth of political and academic institutions, have brought the North and South together. The differences have been softened, and Wales is an entity it never was in the past. More North Wales than ever are courting the South thing the Gogs (who begin as Merthyr) are puffed, lipped, mountain men, fanatical nationalists speaking funny

presume to speak for everyone, the differences between North and South are now much more the subject of humour because ignorance is being eroded and Welsh people know each other better. The differences are, for example, the nub of a successful television comedy series.

It is true that the difference between the Welsh spoken in the North and that spoken in the South remains a difficulty for broadcasting organizations, who like to strike a balance between the two, but a more standard Welsh is evolving.

It would be wrong, however, to suggest that no prejudice exists. An important aspect of this matter is language, and it provides material for anti-devolutionists. The North is told that the Welsh Assembly would be run by the tipsy Hwtwns, and the South is told that it will be run by the dangerous Gogs, who have been waiting in the mountains for centuries for just this opportunity.

It is difficult to say how much mileage there is in exploiting prejudice in this way. The language is a touchy subject. But because the lesson of each other better, prejudice is much less strong than it was a generation ago.

Wales is an argumentative place in any case, and even if the devolutionist lesson of each other better, prejudice is much less strong than it was a generation ago.

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## Mr Hayward supports threatened MP

Most people do not realise how much they could increase their pleasure, success and income by reading faster and more accurately. What's more, this method has been tested and proved successful in business, industry and schools throughout the world.

To acquaint the readers of The Times with the easy-to-follow rules for developing rapid reading skill, the educationalist has printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a new 24-page book, "Adventures in Reading Improvement". It will be sent free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply send your request to: Rapid Reading Programme (Dept. TBSO), 9 Mandeville Place, London W1M 6AE

An example of the powerlessness of Parliament often related by anti-Marketeers concerns last year's EEC proposal requiring farmers to feed 400,000 tons of surplus dried skimmed milk to livestock, at some considerable extra cost. British farmers had in no way contributed to the surplus. Even Mr Peart, then Minister of Agriculture, agreed that the proposal was unacceptable, but then accepted it as part of a broader deal (a Brussels formula which makes

The European Parliament, in which Britain has 36 members nominated (pending direct elections due in 1978) by the Commons and Lords, does have a consultative role, and is not as ineffectual as generally imagined.

Concern about Westminster's lack of influence, even over British ministers negotiating in Brussels, is shared by opponents and advocates of the EEC alike. The Danish Parliament has devised means of largely overcoming the difficulty. Many MPs feel that Westminster must do the same. Otherwise EEC legislation is likely to sink ever deeper into a sea of collective boredom, with only a few specialist pro and anti-Europeans hobnob on the surface.

**Next: External relations**  
**No exclusive club, page 12**

crease that of the Civil Service, and to introduce a European dimension into a wide range of decisions.

It was always realized that a price had to be paid for the political and economic gains, actual, potential or illusory, of joining the world's largest trading block with 250 million consumers. Part of that price was Britain's contribution to the EEC budget. That has turned out, thanks largely to the fall of sterling, to be much

The departments principally affected, the Foreign Office, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Trade, Industry, the Treasury, Customs and Excise and, as a sort of umpire, the Cabinet Secretariat, have sprouted special units responsible for the national coordination of policy on matters relating to the EEC. Gradually involvement in EEC business has extended to more and more sections within those ministries, and to almost all of the Ministry of Agriculture,

A more serious sacrifice was Parliament's immediate or gradual loss of control over legislation falling within the EEC's sphere of competence, notably agriculture and internal trade, but also increasingly large aspects of company law, taxation, regional aids, insurance, professional qualifications, transport, energy and consumer protection, among others.

Legislation in those matters now originates wholly or in part, according to the degree of progress in reaching a common policy, in the EEC's council of ministers. The European Commission drafts the proposals, and is responsible for their implementation after the council's decision.

ment to monitor draft EEC legislation emanating from the Commission (Parliament, it should be noted, does not see United Kingdom legislation in draft form). The documents are seen by the scrutiny committees within a fortnight of arrival in London, with an explanatory memorandum from the relevant Whitehall department. That covers such matters as the impact on United Kingdom law, potential policy implications, and the expected legislative timetable.

The main aim of the scrutiny committees is to identify which of the 30 to 40 documents considered weekly requires parliamentary debate, and to make a report on the more important issues. They can either be referred to a standing committee, which can only report that it has considered the matter; or to the floor of the House for debate, where the resolution is usually that the House has

"taken note". The debates are usually brief and at inconvenient times, mainly as a result of the pressure of "more important" domestic legislation. They tend to be thinly attended and reported.

Parliament has thus so far failed to evolve any means of expressing a firm, collective view on proposed legislation, let alone of mandating a minister to accept, reject or modify regulations which will never be debated through the usual legis-

relative process of second and third readings and a committee

Mr Robert Chater, of Incomes Data Services, which reviews pay trends throughout the world, said that in April, 1975, the pay of the average full-time male employee in Britain was £60.80 a week.

week inflation continues at the current figure of 15 per cent for the next three months and the Treasury expects that", Mr Chater said. In buying power, that amounted to a cut of £9.50.

Calculations showed that a group of senior office workers on £72.90 a week in April, 1975, would be on £82.85 next April. It would be worth only £60.60

compared with two years earlier.

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## Boys questioned

Three boys, aged about 10, were questioned by Renfrew police on Saturday about a fire followed by an explosion which wrecked a whisky export depot at Braehead, Renfrew.

aff, most of whom have been trained, according to the school board, in the school's advisory committee teacher training. The increasing numbers of school leavers are leaving at 16 to attend colleges of further education. The increase has led to more untrained teachers have been recruited to teach them for the first time.

and 66,300 turn-out in 1976. The teachers added a full-time equivalent of 11,000. They accounted for a third of the staff in colleges and universities. Higher education, and particularly the teaching staff of the institutes of higher education, are the backbone of the country's education. The Press Association reports that at the end of 1976, the Ministry of Education estimates that at least 100,000 teachers are engaged in negotiations with the Association of Teachers' Unions. The increase in the number of teachers will mean a 10 per cent increase in the £1 an hour extra and they have been backdated to January 1, 1976.

**Teachers' action:** Children in Avon take a threat of part-time action because of industrial action which started today. The authority's schools (The Press Association reports).

Some 4,000 members of the National Union of Teachers in the county will refuse to cover classes of an absent colleague from the second day of the teachers' absence. The protest is against the authority's decision to make 32 part-time teachers redundant and to reduce the working hours of 30 others.

the Volunteer Centre  
a report today. Instead  
ing their resources and  
o help ordinary people  
community, the profes-  
look on others as poten-  
unteers to help them en-

the local hospital. He also provides a wheelchair for short-term loan to old people with broken legs, and organizes young mothers to look after elderly neighbours.

is not good enough for  
professional workers to involve

ers simply as assistants. Mr Ian Bruce, director of the Leicestershire Volunteer Centre, says: "We should be devoting more of our energies to supporting people in local neighbourhoods."

Two organizations are known to have received warnings from the council and in both cases it has meant closure for the theatre companies involved.

are running into difficulties that are you going to do it?" The council was talking to the theatres what to ask them what they had to do.

The theatres involved are re-

subsidies from the Arts Council, which is worried because it has been lending the money in advance of the year's subsidies. The Council cannot depend on re-

latter missed the right combination and the American-Yugoslav master was allowed to win and thus share in a tie for seventh and eighth prizes with Damjanovic, Farsgo and Zwaig.

second to Rumens in the  
prize went to another  
young player, the United  
grandmaster, Tarjan, who  
out-of-form Simon Webb

**101st birthdays**  
Ellen Wilding, of Nockmire, Birkenhead; and Mrs. Mary Eyres, of Bebington, celebrated their 101st birthdays on Monday.

Mr Charles Whitbread, aged 80, a widower, was killed when an electric blanket caught fire at his home in Woburn Road, Kettering, Bedfordshire, on

Ellen Wilding, of Nockton, Birkenhead, and Mrs. Mary Eyres, of Bebington, are a few miles apart but are celebrating

## A grainy, high-contrast black and white photograph. The central subject is a dark, rounded object, possibly a car, which is mostly obscured by deep shadows. Two small, bright white spots are visible on the lower front of the object, resembling headlights. The background is a dense, noisy texture of black and white speckles, suggesting a very dark or heavily textured surface. The overall image has a high level of contrast and significant visual noise.

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| NEWCASTLE      | 3hr 33min |
| LEEDS          | 2hr 29min |
| SHEFFIELD      | 3hr 30min |
| BIRMINGHAM     | 1hr 31min |
| BRISTOL        | 1hr 32min |
| CARDIFF        | 1hr 53min |
| SOUTHAMPTON    | 1hr 10min |
| LEICESTER      | 1hr 24min |
| PLYMOUTH       | 3hr 42min |
| NOTTINGHAM     | 1hr 55min |
| STOKE-ON-TRENT | 1hr 45min |

**Inter-City**  
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## HOME NEWS

## Probation officers call for shorter supervision periods

Probation officers want changes in the law on probation, to make better and more effective use of their service.

The Home Office published today, the National Association of Probation Officers' report on shorter periods of supervision for offenders because, it argues, present terms are a waste of staff resources and unhelpful to their "clients". It wants a two-year maximum probation order instead of the present three years, and a minimum of six months instead of the present 12 months.

Courts have been placing fewer people on probation in recent years, despite an increase in crime and an apparently uncontrollable upsurge in the prison population, the association says. The proportion of probation officers' case loads made up by probation orders has also decreased, particularly since the service became more involved in prison after-care and parole.

The association suggests that shorter probation terms would give courts more flexibility, without the fear that a wider use of probation would mean a

big increase in a probation officer's workload.

Supervision orders on juveniles would be reduced from a maximum of three years to two. "It is the experience of probation officers that such a long period of supervision is often perceived by the child and his parents as either punitive or irrelevant, or both."

Borstal licences (for offenders released from borstal under supervision) should be cut from instead of a maximum of 12 months, with provision for early cancellation by the Home Secretary at any time. Detention centre licences should be reduced to six months from the present 12 months in the same way.

Offenders under 21 when imprisoned should have a maximum period of licence of 12 months instead of a year. "In practice a 12-month period of licence for this group often gives rise to frustration and is of little benefit in rehabilitation."

The association says that its concern about the periods of supervision and licence "is based upon the needs of the offender, the supervising officer and society as a whole."

## Hostages' two days in cottage investigated

Continued from page 1

attack taking place on this woman inside the car."

The police opened fire, and three of their four bullets hit Hughes, who is reported to have died shortly afterwards. Mrs Moran received cuts to her head and hand in the struggle but was not hit by the shots.

Meanwhile police had broken into the cottage at Eastmoor and discovered the bodies of the remaining members of her family. All or some of them could have been killed without Mrs Moran knowing, as it appeared that Hughes had kept them all apart.

Mr Mitchell said three of the bodies were found in different parts of the cottage and a fourth, Mrs Amy Minton, was outside with her throat cut. He thought Mrs Minton had tried to run to the road but had been dragged back.

Mr Mitchell said that "We suspect that Mr Minton died earlier than the others. He was found with his hands tied behind his back and had died from shock and haemorrhaging due to multiple stab wounds."

Mr Moran was on the upstairs landing with stab wounds and his daughter, Sarah, was on the floor of a back room; her throat had been cut and she had stab wounds.

Police said that Hughes had a criminal career starting in 1951, when at the age of 14 he was convicted of shopbreaking and theft from vehicles.

Fears that the Act preventing the naming of defendants in rape cases could hamper police hunting dangerous absconders have led Mr Robin Corbett, Labour MP for Hemel Hempstead, who sponsored the Act, to announce that he would take the matter up with the Home Secretary.

On Saturday Mr David Chipp, editor-in-chief of the Press Association, said he was worried that in future police might not be able to identify or publish pictures of such men because they were charged with rape.

He said they had been able to identify Hughes only because he had been charged before the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act came into force on December 22.

Mr Corbett thought such fears were baseless, since there was an explicit provision in the Act for the public interest. "However, in view of the public disquiet he would approach the Home Secretary."

## Civil Service pensions rise cost £31m a year

The cost of the increase in Civil Service pensions on December 1, 1976, will be £31m in a full year. If the 56 limit had been applied the estimated saving would be about £2.5m. There is no evidence to suggest that the savings ratio for the rest of the public service would be significantly different.

Civil Service, January 10

## Answers in Parliament

A periodic digest of information in parliamentary written replies, with the source and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

£412,033,000. The difference reflects a combination of growth in numbers and the effect of the pay award in September, 1975.

Home Office, January 10

Butter prices. Average retail prices of butter in pence per lb since 1971, were as follows: 1971, 23.78; 1972, 23.75; 1973, 23.78; 1974, 23.78; 1975, 23.78 (Jan-Mar), 33.07; 1976 (Apr-Jul), 36.84; 1976 (July-Sept), 42.61.

Source: National Food Survey reports.

Agriculture, December 20.

Waiting for trial: From January to September, 1976, the average periods of time in weeks spent awaiting trial by defendants in the Crown Court listed below were as follows: Manchester (Crown Court) 12.1; Birmingham (Crown Court) 12.1; London (Crown Court) 12.1; Liverpool (Crown Court) 12.1; Newcastle (Crown Court) 12.1; Nottingham (Crown Court) 12.1; Oxford (Crown Court) 12.1; Plymouth (Crown Court) 12.1; Reading (Crown Court) 12.1; Southampton (Crown Court) 12.1; Swansea (Crown Court) 12.1; Wolverhampton (Crown Court) 12.1.

Low incomes. The number of people aged over 16 who are not liable to tax on their income, either because it is insufficient or because it consists of a non-taxable benefit, is between 2.5 million and seven million, counting married couples as one.

Exchequer, January 10

Unfair dismissal. Complaints of unfair dismissal heard by industrial tribunals in the 12 months ended June 30, 1976, numbered 12,094. In the same period 12,175 such complaints were settled after reference to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, either through a conciliated settlement or a withdrawal.

December 1, 1976, there were 212 full-time conciliation officers, of whom about 2,500 people on the grounds of dismissal and lay members of the industrial tribunals and 520 supporting officials. In the present financial year will be £5.25m.

Employments, December 22

## WEST EUROPE

## 1,000 Basques attend amnesty meeting despite police action

From William Chislett, Echarri Aranz, Jan 16

Hundreds of riot police and civil guards manned roadblocks throughout the Basque country today to prevent people from attending a pro-amnesty meeting in the village of Echarri Aranz.

"Nevertheless about 1,000 people crammed into the town hall where the scheduled meeting went ahead without trouble."

Since early morning the police had been turning back anyone they suspected was heading to the village. A helicopter flew overhead.

The village council had invited all councils from the four Basque provinces to the meeting to call for total amnesty, the restoration of traditional Basque rights and acceptance of the Basque language for official use.

Señor Rodolfo Martín Villa, the Minister of the Interior, banned the meeting on the ground that there would be too many people for the police to guarantee law and order and that certain conditions had not been complied with.

At about 7 am, the police arrived at the town hall and overturned tables in the offices, scattering copies of the town council's statement which was later read out at the meeting. It is understood that although the order had gone out to prevent Basques from gathering in the village, the Echarri Aranz councillors were allowed to call a meeting of their own.

The illegal though now tolerated Basque national flag was displayed inside the town hall. There were shouts of "amnesty" and "Euzkadi" (the Basque country) and Basque songs were sung. Some people reached the village by walking over the hills in the early morning while others arrived late night.

People outside the town hall were kept moving by the police, but microphones enabled them to follow the proceedings. Many stood on balconies around the square.

The mayor read out a lengthy statement saying it was "intolerable" for Basque town councils to continue to remain silent about the situation. Their

three demands must be met to ensure "the reconciliation and normal harmony of our people."

Attracting the authorities for breaking up meetings and persecuting people identifying with Basque nationalism, he pointed out that 85 per cent of prisoners in Spain were Basques with only 15 per cent of the whole population.

About 170 political activists, mainly belonging to ETA, the Basque separatist organisation, were estimated to be still in prison. The violence used by activists was "a reply to the institutional violence and political repression," the mayor said. A councillor told me: "We want the state wiped clean and to be able to start afresh. The presence of the police here is like that of an invading army."

One young Basque coming to the meeting was stopped at a roadblock, taken out of his car and beaten up in a police bus parked outside a hotel while hotel guests looked on.

Madrid, Jan 16.—About 30 mayors from the Guipuzcoa province, unable to reach Echarri Aranz gathered at Vergara where an estimated 7,000 Basques staged a demonstration of support.

One of the mayors telephoned Señor Martín Villa. According to Basque sources, the minister said that the mayors and councillors would probably be allowed to meet within the next few days.

In Madrid, riot police prevented a demonstration for total amnesty called by an extreme left-wing group and an association of relatives of political prisoners.

Eyewitnesses said that men in civilian clothes had brandished pistols at groups of demonstrators and then ran away when uniformed police arrived. Demonstrators believed the men were members of the rightist group, the Warriors of Christ the King.

Police with batons charged a group of 200, mostly women, demonstrating for a total amnesty outside the women's prison. No arrests were made.

Reuter and Agence France-Press.

## Communist call for austerity to save Italy

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, Jan 16

Staging Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, has appealed for austerity as an essential step towards a new and better organized country.

He was addressing a national conference of intellectuals yesterday on a renewal of society, something which has never before been done in Italy, he said. They were setting off on "unexplored roads, to invent something new". The stimulus for changing society over the next three or four years was austerity.

To Communists, austerity was a means for striking at the roots of a system in crisis. It called for a new set of values. It meant rigour, efficiency, a serious approach and justice, "the contrary of all that we have known up to now and for all that has brought us to the present, extremely grave, crisis."

It was impossible in present circumstances, he said, to struggle for a superior society without the essential experience of austerity.

## The Pope calls for end of vicious circle of violence

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Jan 16

The Pope issued an appeal to break the "vicious circle of violence" in his address yesterday to the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican.

There were no international wars, he said, but the world was still a prey to violence. "Like an only partly extinguished fire, ready to flare up again at the first breath, violence is smoldering and, meanwhile, continues its ravages."

His examples included "criminality that stops short at nothing, the monstrous acts of sabotage, the series of terrorist actions and repression, degrading tortures, the arbitrary condemnations and oppression of

whole peoples by inhuman powers that no longer respect basic freedoms and rights or the sacredness of preceding civilisations, the use of justice, the connivance with or the protection unduly accorded to terrorists and the acts of private revenge."

The Pope made no direct reference to the kidnapping of his words came fairly closely after the release from custody in France of Mr Muhammad Daoud Audeh, known as Abu Daoud.

Meanwhile, the Italian church hierarchy has taken the unprecedented step of sending telegrams against proposed legislation liberalizing the rules on abortion, to President Leone, the presiding officers of the two houses of parliament and the Prime Minister.

## Madrid success for Soares rival

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon, Jan 16

Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Portuguese Socialist Democrat leader, returned to Lisbon last night visibly contented with all the publicity his attacks on the Socialist Government have generated while he has been in Madrid.

He has also formed an Iberian Socialist Democrat Association in the capital, like-minded Spanish politicians.

This alliance will make up for the fact that Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, has a vice-presidential seat in the Socialist International.

Publicity for the Socialist Democrats' cause in the peninsula was the prime object of Dr Sá Carneiro's visit. He has been receiving, even considered sending a protest to Madrid. Surprised by the Socialist Government taking so much offence, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires called for a second time at Dr Soares's ruffled feathers.

All this allowed Dr Sá Carneiro to get away with making severe criticisms of the Government's handling of economic problems and to counter-attack. He accused the Government of not having yet learnt how to react in a democratic way when opposition leaders went abroad.

Trying to give a helping hand to Spanish Social Democrats, Dr Sá Carneiro said Portugal had missed the chance during

## Alleged kidnap gang escape from Italian jail

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, Jan 16

A group of armed men today freed three prisoners held on kidnapping charges in the northern Italian town of Lecco. A warder and another prisoner were wounded by gunfire.

The men were awaiting trial on charges arising out of the kidnapping of a young student two years ago. The three were transferred to Lecco prison in the last few days.

Last night four masked gunmen in Como kidnapped a nine-year-old boy, the son of a Swiss industrialist, who was driving with his parents when the kidnappers seized him, knocking his father on the head. It was the fourth kidnapping in Italy in less than a week.

## E German assists at installation of bishop

From Gretel Spitzer, Berlin, Jan 16

Dr Martin Kruse, the Bishop of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg (West Berlin), was installed today in the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church.

Seven bishops and a layman assisted in the ceremony. Among the assisting dignitaries were Bishop Albrecht Schönherr from East Berlin, the chairman of the East German Evangelical Church, and Bishop P. B. Mhlungu from Johannesburg, representing the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa.

The Bishop of the Evangelical Church in East Germany, Bishop P. B. Mhlungu, was also a guest speaker at a farewell ceremony last night marking the retirement of Dr Charles Schars as the head of the Berlin-Brandenburg church. It was the first time that the representative of the Eastern part of the Brandenburg church spoke in West Berlin.

Dr Kruse, aged 47, was a leading member of the Evangelical Church in Lower Saxony before elected to the post in West Berlin last May.

His installation marks a new phase in the history of the Berlin-Brandenburg church (West Berlin). The problems facing him are different from those that confronted his predecessor in West Berlin.

It was during Dr Schar's tenure that the church was compelled to draw practical conclusions from the political divisions within the diocese to which all of Berlin and the surrounding Brandenburg belongs.

After the church's actual division into a western and eastern part and the building of the Berlin Wall, Dr Schar was not allowed into the eastern part of his diocese.

During his tenure the church was also greatly affected by the intellectual and political unrest among students. More than once he was strongly criticized for what he did and said in those difficult years. In particular many blame him for the fact that a considerable part of his congregation left the church.

## OVERSEAS



Miss Longet with her former husband, Andy Williams, the singer, after the verdict on Friday.

## Miss Longet awaits sentence

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, Jan 16

Sentence is to be passed on January 31 on Miss Claudine Longet, the French woman who was found guilty on Friday of the "criminally negligent homicide" of Mr Vladimir Sabich, a skier.

Miss Longet faces a maximum sentence of two years in prison and a \$5,000 (nearly £3,000) fine.

Mr Sabich died by shooting on March 21 last in the lavish house in the ski-resort of Aspen, Colorado, which he was sharing with Miss Longet. Miss Longet pleaded that the shooting was accidental.

The prosecution maintained that she should be convicted because "she had her finger on the trigger with the gun two and-a-half feet away from Spider (Mr Sabich) and pointed it right at him."

## Britain's UN soldiers ensure that Cyprus fruit is picked in peace

From Robert Fisk, Kokkini Trimitia, Jan 16

On the wall of the Parachute Regiment's tiny briefing room is a yellow sign listing the aims of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. The first objective, according to the sign, is "to prevent a recurrence of fighting by assisting pragmatically in the maintenance of the ceasefire."

The officers in the Parachute Regiment's 1st Battalion, having looked up "pragmatic" in the dictionary and discovered eight different definitions, have discreetly dropped the word from their own briefing book.

Squashed between the front lines of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish armies in the 12-mile buffer zone west of Nicosia and east of Morphou Bay, the 341 soldiers carry out an almost agricultural tour of duty.

With no individual rule books and few precedents, they perch like bird-spectators in their stilted, white-painted observation posts above the lemon trees, escort the Greek farmers into the fields of no man's land and argue their way through the objections of Turkish soldiers who believe that a citrus grove or an orange orchard should remain untouched in case time spies. These are operations which might fall into place in the pages of Virgil's *Bucolics* but never in the military annals of a nation.

The United Nations forces are supervising not only the demarcation lines—dugouts and emplacements which Turks and Greeks continuously attempt to improve or move forward—but 3 per cent of the island's arable land as well.

So it is that the Parachute Regiment, far from squaring amid a wasteland made barren by barbed wire and minefields, has to work in a fertile landscape, where the branches hang in agony beneath thousands of oranges and lemons.

Before the war, nearly all life fields were owned by Greeks and if they can prove their ownership and produce the relevant document stamped by the Cypriot police, the farmers can look after their land under the ostentatiously peaceful escort of the United Nations.

Corporal Paul Allen who is, in his own words, the official guardian of about 10 million oranges. Every morning at 7.30 farmers and women pickers gather at his office. The paratroopers, who always wear their blue berets, walk into the orchards with the pickers, their unloaded rifles over their shoulders and their ammunition clips stuffed deep in their pockets.

The pickers are warned in advance that they are entering a military area. As Major Richard Brington puts it: "We have to tell them where they are allowed to work but we also have to explain to them that they are going to the land where two large armies stopped fighting only two years ago and that these two armies still face each other here."

The pickers could scarcely be unaware of this. Greek soldiers, with a strange assortment of different calibre, bolt-action rifles, Thompson sub-machine guns and some dated M74 tanks, are surrounded on a low but projecting escarpment to the west of the Turkish line. The Turkish tanks are positioned beyond the orchards to the east.

The presence of such armies prompts some speculation among the United Nations officers. When discussing the Turkish invasion, United Nations soldiers are supposed to refer to "the military events of 1974," an anodyne phrase calculated to offend no side.

For the Turks were angered in the past. Last September, for instance, before the Parachute Regiment arrived, the Turkish Army fired 50 shots at United Nations soldiers who were involved in a scuffle with Turkish Cypriots trying to farm Greek Cypriot fields in the buffer zone. There have been a number of potentially serious incidents since then.

## Arab sum to discuss peace fix for Marci

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Jan 16

Arab countries have to hold a summit in Cairo in March, upon further concrete towards Middle East efforts.

The announcement today by Mr Habib el-Tunisian Foreign Minister, preceded over a two-week period of Arab foreign ministers. The ministerial had been held to discuss the agenda and make other preparations for the first Arab summit conference, gather here on March meeting of Arab heads will be held at the same time.

The last Arab sum in Cairo in October, after a peace formula Lebanese civil war, it steps to settle Syrian disputes. Since then, countries have taken steps to cement their including the creation of a unified political formed last month.

The Arab summit, discuss the possible of a Palestinian state on the bank of the River and in the Gaza strip. It is an apparent to discussions among nian ranks, urged the to decide what they w Moderate Palestinian including Mr Yasser chairman of the Liberation Organization in reports to be accept the Palestinian, post which should first tied by the Palestine Council (parliament) due to meet here next.

The Arab foreign meeting was held against background of a flur: Hussein has been to a Middle East, m: close Arab ranks.

Last night, the Arab tries—Saudi Arabia, the United Arab, Qatar and Bahrain—a continue financial assi the front-line countrie Syria and Jordan, an PLO.

No figure was mend Egyptian and Syrian said it would be in ac with resolutions of Arab summit confer Rabato.

Arab leaders then ag the oil-producing, t should rise to \$15.50 (£750m) in 1975 to the countries and the PLO same amount is expect paid this year.

Jordanian-Palestini tions, embittered sin Hussein has been a Pa commandos-in-b: 1970, are moving tow: movement as a result monarch's visit to Egypt ended yesterday. Dur four-day visit, King Hus President Anwar Sadat, tense relations with Egypt, and agreed on co: ing the two countrie: towards the Arab-Israeli flict.

The Egyptian and Jo leaders also agreed that should withdraw from Arab territories and a stinian state in the created Gaza strip and the bank of the Jordan.

King Hussein also according to official here, that Jordan would the Geneva Middle E: sentence if it was inv: frontier country.

A mini-summit confer also expected to be between President Sada den al-Assad of Syria President Nimeiry of Official sources said the meeting was expect: first after the Arab-Syria by Mr Rashid al the Sudanese Prime Mi.

Observers think it li the three heads of st discuss the possibility o joining the Egyptian-Sy: fied political command, and Sudan are linked mutual defence pact: two countries yesterday an agreement for furth tary coordination.

## Woman minister

Peking, Jan 16.—Chi appointed a woman, Mu-hua, as Minister of mic Relations with countries, a portfolio covers aid agreements veloping nations.

## Workers urged to disown aid committee

Warsaw, Jan 16.—Members of the Polish Workers' Defence Committee complained today that the authorities are putting pressure on workers to disown it.

In a communiqué given to foreign correspondents, the committee said that the party and management of the Radoslaw shoe factory, Radom have, "for the past three weeks, put pressure on workers to sign a petition demanding the ex-emption of Poland of committee members."

Similar efforts were made at a metallurgical complex in Zielona Gora, western Poland, but only 160 of the estimated 5,000 workers at the two fac- tories had signed the petitions.

Several committee members, including Jerzy Andrzejewski, the writer, would be brought before a Warsaw Court next week on charges of "illegal fund-raising."

The communiqué disclosed that the authorities had recently informed the committee that the police had ordered any money sent to it by donors to be deposited with the state treasury.

Agence France-Press.

## Iraqi offensive 'endange lives of Polish hostages'

By Edward Mortimer

The Iraqi Government has intensified military operations against Kurdish guerrillas in north-eastern Iraq in an attempt to recapture the Polish technicians whom the guerrillas are holding hostage, according to Kurdish sources in London representing the "provisional leadership" of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP).

According to the sources, this move, more than anything else, could endanger the lives of the captured Poles.

The guerrillas have not so far threatened to kill the hostages. But they do threaten to hold them "for ever" unless the Iraqi Government—which has assured Poland that "every- thing is being done to release them as soon as possible"—agrees to negotiate on the guerrillas' demands.

These have now been increased to include the release of all political prisoners in Iraq, homes under international supervision, of all Kurds deported to the southern deserts of Iraq, especially the wives, mothers and sisters of Pesh Mergas (Kurdish guerrillas) who have

كتاب من الأصل











In the beginning there was literature — and *Literature*, edited by H. D. Traill and first published by *The Times*, priced sixpence, on October 23, 1897. *Literature*, the brainchild of Moberly Bell, manager of *The Times* (G. E. Buckle was then Editor) was designed to appeal to the literate man and dedicated to the wider dissemination of news, knowledge and criticism of books and all those who created them. The plan of its pages as they stretched across five years will not be unfamiliar to Books Pages readers today — illustrated Literature Portraits, literary comments, and occasional stories.

Lacking distinctive direction if not purpose, *Literature* died, and on January 11, 1902, was sold to an American for £500. But six days after its demise the first issue of a new *Literary Supplement* was issued gratis and without preliminary notice with *The Times*. Whose brainchild this new supplement was cannot now be determined, but there is little reason to doubt that it was started as a makeshift and continued as an oversight. This particular supplement was intended primarily to mop up the massive accumulation of book reviews squeezed out and held over from *The Times* by pressure of parliamentary reports and affairs of state considered more important than book news.

The first few numbers were edited by J. R. Thursfield (later Sir James) and a celebrated naval correspondent and leader-writer on *The Times* and thereafter by Bruce Lytton Richmond, who was the main architect of *The Times Literary Supplement* as we know it today, and was to direct its fortunes for some 35 years.

These were rewarding years for Richmond and his readers; the right man for the right book was his rule and he was ever vigilant in gathering a large panel of expert writers to give it effect. But he was the editor (who read every word that appeared in print) and his contributors had to conform to a preliminary selection in writing of Richmond on his nineteenth birthday (in 1900) T. S. Eliot acknowledged a double debt to his former mentor, "first for the work he gave me to do and for the discipline of waiting for him and second for illustrating what editorial standards should be."

Eliot was just one of the large band of scholars, poets and writers, established and aspiring, who were content to write anonymously for Richmond — Virginia Woolf, Henry James, Robert Bridges, Edmund Blunden, Walter de la

Mare, Basil de Selincourt, R. W. Chapman, J. C. Bailey, Percy Lubbock, Denis Brogan and Harold Child were others.

In conjunction with the anonymity rule, the *TLS* did from time to time publish signed special articles; thus *The Times* on March 10, 1914 (a month earlier the *TLS* had become a separate publication, price one penny) announced that the current *TLS* would contain the first part of Henry James' criticism of the contemporary novelists. "He discusses at some length the leading characteristics of Mr Wells and Mr Arnold Bennett: traces in their books the tendency away from the older, resort to sentiment as a key to a situation, towards what he calls 'saturation' in the special human scene which have chosen for treatment." Wells, incidentally, was invited to contribute to the *TLS* as early as March 1902, and in refusing because of a preoccupation with his own "little literary endeavours", expressed the hope that the suggestion marked a change of spirit towards him on the part of *The Times*, which, he said, had hitherto dealt with him as a "little literary endeavour".

Not all those 35 years were of equal smoothness at Printing House Square. Although Richmond had the backing and confidence of John Walter and the Editor of *The Times*, Geoffrey Dawson, he had occasional severe clashes with Northcliffe, then the paper's proprietor. In 1913 Northcliffe recorded his willingness to discontinue with Richmond's services, and nine years later, in a deranged moment shortly before his death, gave an order (happily ignored) for the journal's closure. The causes of Northcliffe's displeasure were partly personal animosity, partly a concern for the *TLS*'s profitability.

Managerial anxieties about margins of profitability, rising costs and falling circulation are endemic to most journals, and long after Northcliffe's death, in the calmer reign of the Astor family and John Walter, plans had to be laid as Richmond's retirement date grew closer. Confidential memoranda on the future of the *TLS* (some of them written outside Printing House Square) were being circulated. The reviews not yet put into type, Richmond did his own

sub-editing of most articles, and from his room they went straight to the printer, to be destroyed about six weeks after publication. Thus disappeared all those splendid manuscripts of Henry James, T. S. Eliot, Virginia Woolf and others (presumably by his own wish) did not employ a secretary and believed in destroying most letters after he had answered them in his own hand, records of his period in the editorial chair are almost non-existent.

Richmond's assistant editor for many years was D. L. Murray, a large, heavy, ebullient man, who, despite having been a John Locke scholar at Balliol and the author of a book on the history of the novel, was very much involved in the writing of historical romances (*Commander of the Mist*, *Trumpeter Sound*, etc.) and had no desire to take over the editorship. Indeed he only appeared at Printing House Square on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Instead the favoured candidate to succeed Richmond was Hamish Miles, a journalist and publisher (he had been principal literary adviser to Jonathan Cape) introduced into Printing House Square by Peter Fleming. However, he died of a brain tumour three months after joining the staff in September 1937. Richmond departed at the end of that year and Murray was persuaded to occupy the vacant (and hot) seat.

And so to change. From next Saturday, said *The Times* of April 25, 1938, "The *Times Literary Supplement* will appear in a new and enlarged form and will include a number of fresh features designed to meet the changing needs of modern readers." More and larger illustrations were promised — and "the high quality of the reproduction will render them especially attractive to the eye". But what the eye does not see...

The new dispensation was little short of a disaster, falling lamentably between half-hearted popularization and informed, scholarly guidance to world literature. The quality of the reviews never fell beneath tolerable standards, but the dichotomy caused circulation to slide. The sales graph was reaching dangerously low levels when the war came and sent it down to an all-time low.

Paradoxically, the war saw the *TLS* through its most dangerous hour. Paper rationing meant that no issue could exceed 12 pages; while daily newspapers, similarly reduced in pagination, jettisoned their

book pages and — importantly — a good deal of their book advertising. The *TLS* thus became almost the only medium giving adequate coverage to books at a time when they were the perfect antidote to the blackout, shelter-stirring and tedious battle-waiting.

But not all the battles were being fought on the beaches. Inside *The Times* office there was some dissatisfaction with the way the Murray was running the *TLS* (in any event he had announced his intention of leaving to continue his novels after the war's end), and a plain-dealing verbal skirmish was fought between Stanley Morison (typographical adviser and historian to *The Times*, and trusted adviser to the then Editor, R. M. Barrington-Ward) and Murray, when the latter

discovered that Charles Morgan had been sounding about taking over the *TLS* by taking

Murray discovered this through a chance meeting with Morgan in the street when he was greeted by "Hallo, David, I didn't know you were giving up the *TLS*".

Morgan, however, did not want the job. A (very) temporary truce was then called and Murray continued his work, publishing his copy, was considered sacrosanct — and earned him a magisterial rebuke from T. S. Eliot.)

At this time the end of paper-rationing was in sight and with it greater freedom of competition, not only between publishers themselves, but also between the *TLS* and various other newspapers and journals anxious to reclaim a share of the publishers' advertising cake.

Pryce-Jones's task, then, was to guide the *TLS* through the post-war period and, without sacrificing any of its traditional standards, to meet and match the challenge of change.

This he was admirably equipped to do. Pryce-Jones, versatile, unusually widely read in French and German as well as in his mother tongue, with a deep and lively knowledge of the arts, especially music, retained the established experts, but introduced into the *TLS* some of the most able of early post-war critics and a good deal of original poetry.

He appointed Anthony Powell fiction editor and widened the scope of the reviewing of foreign books, always an im-

portant part of the *TLS*'s function. The *TLS* enjoyed a considerable circulation and prestige abroad — at one count it was circulated, however minutely, in 87 different countries. Pryce-Jones was, too, who initiated the practice of publishing special issues more concerned with the adequate presentation of themes than with the amount of extra revenue they brought in. His totally modern outlook dispelled any notion that the *TLS* was in danger of becoming a literary anachronism. He fell foul of Dr Leavis, of course, but one of his most singular achievements was his spirited heading-off of a full-scale anti-anonymity attack launched by F. W. Bateson and others in 1957.

He was also an excellent ambassador for British books — and the *TLS*. He had an insatiable curiosity about the creative talents and cultures of other lands and this took him quite often to foreign parts. He also had the admirable virtue of leaving trusted lieutenants to get on with the job of producing the paper in his absence. His assistant editors were then Kathleen Dowling (now Nixon) and myself. Besides total competence in most literary matters, Kathleen Dowling had a very special knowledge of children's books and under her guidance the quarterly issue of the *TLS* children's book sections (which she started) achieved a reputation for standing second to none. Happily she continued for many years her children's book role after her marriage and she had left the paper.

Many were the siren songs floated in Pryce-Jones's direction from 1947 onwards, but it was not until July, 1959, that one from the Ford Foundation in New York matched his mood — and who could resist an offer to spend other people's money on one's own favourite projects?

It is, of course, much easier to write about the dead than the living and happily the fifth editor is with us still. The sixth owes him many debts, not least that of friendship and a wholehearted preparedness to trust carefully chosen colleagues.

Heaven and modesty (in that order) forbid that I should attempt to summarize my own 15 years in the editorial chair, but I am summoned from the sheltered wings (where I had lurked some thirty years) to preserve (and to continue to update) the standards and traditions initiated some fifty-seven years before.

In Printing House Square those twin catchwords "profitability" and "marketing" raised ugly heads and older dogs had to learn new tricks: "This", announced the red wrapper to an imposing bundle of printed matter presented shortly after the Thomson Organisation took over at Printing House Square in 1967, "is *The Times Literary Sup-*

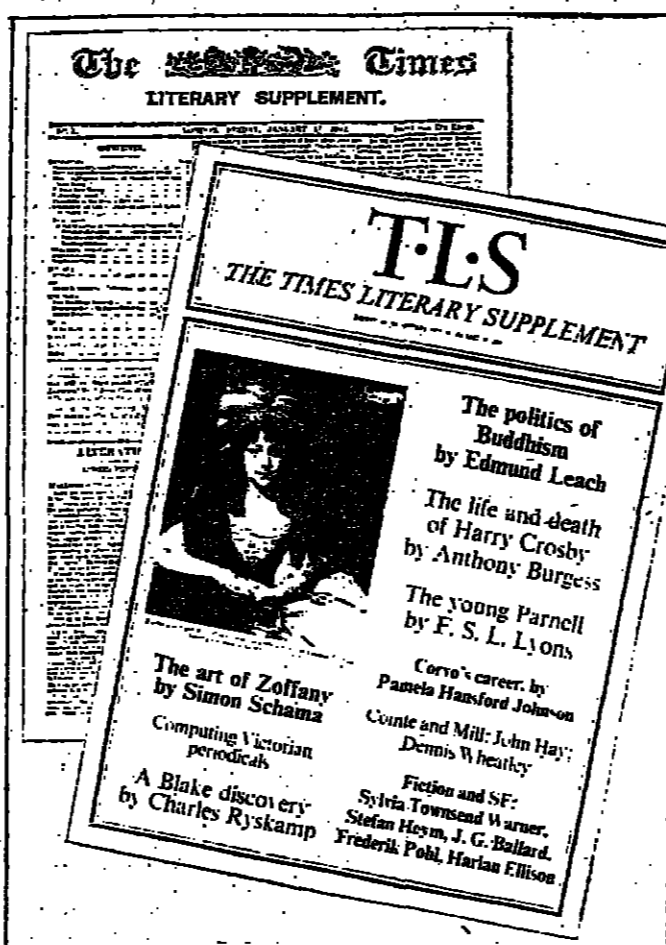
plement budget for 1967. Responsibility (my italics) C. W. Crook", and I remember thinking wistfully of Ogd Nash and

Why does the Lord give ability if not to evade responsibility. And, inevitably, there was always that anonymous problem. History has a way of repeating itself: the Garrick Club replaces the street perhaps it was in Garrick Street that Murray and Mangan met?; for Dr Bares and his attack on anonymity *Essays in Criticism* read Professor Frank Kermode in *Daily Telegraph*. It must be emphasized that each editor of the *TLS* has been left more or less free to formulate his own policy. Therefore, had any editor wished to change the anonymity formula, he was at liberty to air a different approach. With the first issue of April 1974, John Gross, who so fourteen years earlier as outside contributor used to write a monthly (unsung) article on the current paper, took over the *TLS* and she afterwards exercised his right to break with anonymity to remould the paper.

And so... from anonymity Augustus Birrell (who contributed the first article to first issue of *The Times Literary Supplement*) to this Forbes, the wheel has come three-quarters circle. On, to the centenary when the batch of departed editors stand at the bar and su perspective scrutiny from 1 peers.

Arthur Cro

## The trials, errors and successes in 75 years of the TLS



Ancient and modern: these two front pages span the history of 'The Times Literary Supplement'

book pages and — importantly — a good deal of their book advertising. The *TLS* thus became almost the only medium giving adequate coverage to books at a time when they were the perfect antidote to the blackout, shelter-stirring and tedious battle-waiting.

But not all the battles were being fought on the beaches. Inside *The Times* office there was some dissatisfaction with the way the Murray was running the *TLS* (in any event he had announced his intention of leaving to continue his novels after the war's end), and a plain-dealing verbal skirmish was fought between Stanley Morison (typographical adviser and historian to *The Times*, and trusted adviser to the then Editor, R. M. Barrington-Ward) and Murray, when the latter

discovered that Charles Morgan had been sounding about taking over the *TLS* by taking

Murray discovered this through a chance meeting with Morgan in the street when he was greeted by "Hallo, David, I didn't know you were giving up the *TLS*". Morgan, however, did not want the job. A (very) temporary truce was then called and Murray continued his work, publishing his copy, was considered sacrosanct — and earned him a magisterial rebuke from T. S. Eliot.)

### Appointments Vacant also on page 16

#### GENERAL VACANCIES

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The Times is for buying



**The EEC is  
no exclusive club, but  
should it be  
open to all comers?**

# Would new entrants with weak economies be able to implement laws of the Community?

acceptance would strengthen democratic forces in Germany.

Messrs Edwards and Weir bring out vividly the importance of the new policy which enlargement would impose both on a reformed Common Agricultural Policy and on the inside regional and social funds. They are sceptical about the value of trade liberalization to developed economies.

They fear, with evident justification, that enlargement would make both the Commission and the council more inefficient and unwieldy, and capable of finding and acting on measures relevant such diverse members.

Enlargement, as they say, would either bring about a greater dilution of the ECU coherence, or hasten a

## The blessed autocrats whose commands save life

The author is Labour MP for Ilkeston.  
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### Involvement in problems

**A Wider Europe**, by G Harris, published by Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth St., London SW1 5DC.

**Roger Bert**

\* *A Wider European Community? Issues and Problems of Further Enlargement.* Geoffrey Edwards and William Wallace. Published by Federation, 12a Maddox St., London W1. £2.

*A Wider Europe*, by G. Harris, published by Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth St., London SW1. 50p.

## A bit of bother in the isle of sun

We all had high hopes of the event. It had been flown thousands of miles to this place—the grand opening of the new extension to Sam Lord's Castle, a luxury hotel on the windswept eastern coast of the island. Sam Lord's belongs to an American company, Marriott's, who have a reputation for grand openings with a difference. Their previous exploits had included a skv-

ful indeed, but the castle is in the protection of the Barbados National Trust, and houses paintings by Reynolds, Raeburn and Kneller, furniture by Sheraton and Chippendale and a rather battered bouille cabinet. The castle is claimed to have belonged to the Empress Josephine. Sam Lord is supposed to have plundered the lot from wrecks of ships lured on to the coral reefs by lanterns tied to the coconut palms, or to cows' horns or goats' tails, on the beach beneath the castle.

Marriott's course for the grand opening of their new extension in the castle grounds

the host's wife and manager was invited to cut the cake with a pair of outsize scissors. At that moment the proceedings were interrupted by the sound of firecrackers exploding from a cannon which had been wheeled to the cliff top, while round the rocks from the beach ran a band of pirates brandishing cutlasses.

Sam Lord himself, portrayed by a local radio personality, appeared to the microphones and fluffed his first line. When he eventually got it out it was: "Blimey, you did not think a Regency rescue like me would last now."

Innocuous and trivial as these celebrations might appear, they do manage to spark off a diplomatic incident, as they did last year when the American ambassador, James L. Buckley, was the master of ceremonies called on various people to take a bow, including the visiting press, and even the general manager's mother. But he omitted to introduce by name the American ambassador to Barbados, Theodore Britton Jr.

Britton is none too popular on the island, where he is nicknamed the Ugly American, and he is generally reckoned to be ripe for recall following some

It is hoped that the move will have the effect of quelling the disturbances which have rent the country in recent weeks. Jim himself made a personal visit on Friday to one of the most troubled areas—Wai Ping, a vital railway junction east of London. It is near where the so-called "Metropolitan Line"—the North-South route out of the capital—links with the crucial East-West "District Line". Control of these lines by dissidents could cripple Lon-

general secretary and an erstwhile supporter of An Denkwang. Friends of Ron say he is, in the terms of the Confucian proverb, "waiting to see which way the tiger leaps" before declaring himself.

asked him if he spoke German and received a negative answer. This time in English, respondent then said, in German, "only French Russian." Knowing no Russian, our man tried French, and was told (in German) that Kol was not available at number. He gave up.

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A Crowsborough reader has covered one of the weirder sequences of metrimetric familiar size 10 knit needles, she finds, have, in the allegedly simplified size become size 3½.

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل



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## A FIGURE IN HISTORY

How much is the world going to regret the departure of Dr Kissinger from the State Department? He has been one of the most remarkable men ever to hold high office in the United States. Almost single-handed he has managed American foreign policy through eight years of turbulence and demoralization, through the withdrawal from Vietnam, Watergate, the Middle East war, the oil crisis, a worldwide recession, the resignation of Nixon and the defeat of Mr. Ford. His absence will take some time to be felt. The first crisis that has to be solved without him will measure the width of the hole he leaves.

History is likely to give him a mixed verdict. His talents are not disputed, nor his dedication to a pursuit of peace. He brought greater depth of thought to the job than most of his predecessors. He won acclaim for the clarity of his conceptions, the energy with which he pursued them, and the high hopes he inspired. He seemed often very close to snatching a major settlement from the brink of crisis.

Throughout the Watergate crisis he performed one of the most difficult tasks in the conduct of any nation's foreign policy: preserve the Government's authority abroad when it has lost authority at home. The decline and fall of President Nixon might have been accompanied by the collapse of American influence and interest in the outside world. That this did not happen was most entirely Dr Kissinger's personal achievement. His presence was such, both with the leaders of other countries and with the American public, that it was able to maintain the glow of a time of international well as domestic crisis. He was the point of stability when else was disintegrating around him. For that alone he could deserve to be judged well in history.

## Appalling shadow

Nevertheless, for a man who worked so hard for world order, he leaves behind him little that is solid and lasting. Starting with a grand conception he ended as a harassed fireman with a short hose. It is impossible to know what he could have achieved if so much of the ground he did not crumble beneath his feet. If Mr Nixon had retained his authority, if Congress had not weakened the West, or some other constellation of power had prevailed in Moscow, it is statesmen have to work with what they are given, and if Dr Kissinger was unlucky he was flawed.

He got the United States out of Vietnam but at great cost in blood and in the end honour. He had to be seen to be crying for an orderly demand, which was probably possible and perhaps he did in negotiating with Hanoi, but a series of awkward questions remain. As for the secret bombing and political destruc-

tion of Cambodia, not even negotiating points can justify this. It remains an appalling shadow across his record, a savage and pointless misuse of power against a small and fragile country.

In the Middle East he achieved a fragile partial settlement after the 1973 war, and though nagging doubts remain that he might have won a more comprehensive settlement, or that the war itself might have been avoided if American diplomacy had been active earlier. In Africa, neglect also led to crisis, and then to being outmanoeuvred in Angola. Now the fragile outline of a Rhodesian settlement looks threatened by the partial deception with which it was achieved.

But Dr Kissinger's central concern was the balance among the great powers. He arranged the long overdue opening to China, which remains a lasting contribution even if severely limited by the unsentimental problem of Taiwan. He also achieved a new level of understanding with the Soviet Union. He saw rightly that the Soviet Union was emerging as a global power and that the United States could not rely only on straightforward military containment. His aim was to manage and contain the emerging power, to restrain it with interlocking arrangements, and to try to educate the ruling elite towards more responsible and informed attitudes.

He seemed to be succeeding for a while, with the first SALT agreement, the rise in Jewish emigration, and the important Soviet decision to expose itself to world trade and to give high priority to relations with the United States. Of course the Soviet position was tactical in the sense that the Russians could not abandon their revolutionary ideology, but they did seem ready for a breathing space which could provide openings for western policy and for the encouragement of westerners within the Soviet Union.

There are probably three main reasons why hopes are now more restrained. The hopes were raised higher than justified because of the need to sell détente to American public opinion. The weakening of the West after the oil crisis probably encouraged those in the Soviet leadership who had always chafed under the restraints that détente was supposed to impose. And there were basic differences between the two concepts of détente which were never sufficiently admitted. President Nixon's policy statement of May, 1973, spoke of "a stable structure" and of the dangers of manoeuvring for advantage. The Russians never endorsed stability. They insisted openly and consistently that peaceful coexistence imposed no obligation to freeze the political or social status quo or to withdraw support for "wars of liberation".

While it is to be hoped that the Russians are wrong about the direction in which history is flowing they are right to regard the world as a fluid and chang-

ing place, influenced as much by struggles for freedom, justice and economic equality as by the deployment of military force. Perhaps Dr Kissinger strove too hard for stability. With his early memories of the breakdown of Germany he believed order to be more important than justice, and this may have blinded him to many of the pressures that drive events. For instance, he ignored warnings on how black Africa would react to the South African invasion of Angola, and he failed entirely to appreciate the European desire to make respect for human rights a condition of détente in Europe, so that he pressed impatiently—and unfortunately in vain—for a quick agreement that would have given the Russians most of what they wanted.

## Hard to follow

Altogether his hopes for a world order managed by the five main centres of power have come little nearer realization. Conflicts of interest between the Soviet Union and the United States have proved too acute, though perhaps milder than before. The other power centres are uneasy for the burden, and the countries allotted subordinate roles are not willing to accept them. The world has not measured up to Dr Kissinger's expectations. It is swept by feelings for which he has little sympathy and by forces which are insufficiently responsive to his reasoned approach and to either the political example or the military power of the United States.

He has been brilliant but limited, open in the exposition of his policy but deceitful in its execution, understanding towards adversaries while impatient with allies, persuasive with foreign statesmen but unable to win the sympathy or support of his own Congress—a failure that has cost him dear. His act will be in some ways very hard to follow, but less so if the new Administration learns from his mistakes, rebuilds a State Department shaken by his frequent ignoring of its advice and by-passing of its procedures, restores relations with Congress, takes a wider view of what makes the world go round, and above all finds ways to restore America's appeal to the noblest hopes and emotions of mankind.

It has been Dr Kissinger's tragedy that he had to operate from a capital without moral power or political cohesion. In such circumstances a strong figure was necessary and Dr Kissinger provided one. A mediocrity in the State Department through such an era could have left a vacuum in American foreign policy that would have been infinitely more difficult than the one he now inherits. Dr Kissinger could have done better, but someone else could have done very much worse. It is usually better to have a great man in a great position, and whatever his errors of judgment, or his failures, Dr Kissinger is one of the great American statesmen of the twentieth century.

not been completed until 6.30 am on Tuesday, and foreign journalists showed resentment that they were served with only an English text. It was an unfortunate start.

Worse lay in store. When the press of the Nine entered their gallery they found the protocol department had labelled every seat with the name of an ambassador. Attendees who tried to order reporters out of their "tribune" were warned that the press could be removed only by physical force and that Mr Jenkins's speech would scarcely compete for newspaper space with the consequential scandal. In the end, though, the show went on. The speaker, Mr Jenkins, was not at all sure that he did not stand in, or at least sit in, for the ambassador for Uganda. Perhaps General Amin will remember me in his honour's list.

Mr Jenkins doubtless had no knowledge that his announced plan to consult the Commission's relations with the press, instead of leaving it to individual commissioners, had so soon and so clumsily been put at risk, much to the dismay of his very experienced press adviser (formerly of the Foreign Office), and the infuriated press secretary who was with him. He had less excuse, however, when he faced French television interviewers and refused, it was said, to utter even a few sentences in French. "His French, you know," commented some of his candid friends in the United Kingdom delegation, "is really not very good." Such French linguists as we have in the United Kingdom delegation added a cubit to their own stature by lopping a cubit off Mr Jenkins's.

In all other respects, the debuts of Mr Jenkins and Mr Crosland went as well as could be hoped. Neither managed a delivery worthy of his theme. Mr Jenkins, flanked by his 12 Commissioners (only three of them needed to listen to English interpretation by headpiece), looked and sounded nervous, perhaps because he is still adjusting to the new role of speaking not for himself or a government, but as an international politician, and civil servant. When he said was nicely judged for audience and occasion, but he lacked some of the authority of style that his well-wishers were expected.

Mr Crosland forgot Aneurin Bevan's dictum that one fact makes a good speech, and one and a half

facts may ruin it. He raced through a text (foreign translations supplied) running to 28 pages of type-script to keep within his timetable, so that there were no highs and lows, no key moments, and no hands know delivery of a speech to an international assembly is of scant importance. Most of the audience listens through the voice of a glass encased interpreter, who may flatten the theme, change the emphasis, or reduce a lofty thought to a ponderous toadyism by suddenly pausing to grope for the exact word that does not necessarily exist.

Nevertheless, Mr Crosland's speech had an inherent importance that all delegations in the Parliament recognized. It had been cleared in outline with the Cabinet, or at least with senior Cabinet ministers, and also with the Labour delegation, with its mixed membership of pro- and anti-membership MPs. It had also obviously been fitted from the editorial of the Sir Donald Mott, the United Kingdom Ambassador to the Community, who was always in the background when he was not actually at the Foreign Secretary's right hand.

Apart from the content of Mr Crosland's speech which had a wholly characteristic British pragmatic tone insofar as he argued that the Community must deal with practical problems as they now exist, the rest for the Eight of his presidential address during the next six months will be whether he can persuade the Labour Government to take the plunge for direct elections to the European Parliament during May or June 1978. That means a Bill must be presented by about the end of February and carried to Royal Assent by July.

No Bill could hope to resolve all the domestic controversy about where the campaign money is coming from, how our European constituencies are to be drawn, and whether some form of proportional representation will be adopted. At least the United Kingdom delegation in Luxembourg had it firm that the United Kingdom parliamentary boundary commissions have already assured the Government that immediately after second reading they will proceed to mapping boundaries so that the date can be met. If Mr Crosland falls in that, he will disprove every political friend Britain has in the Community.

## The government of Ulster

From Mr Paul Maguire

Sir, Seventy-seven out of 78 members of the Northern Ireland Convention supported a return to devolved government for the province. By any standards, a high level of agreement. Yet that agreement appears to have been placed aside in Westminster in recent days. Placed aside in favour of what? The answer appears to be in favour of either naked Westminster rule—Secretary of State Mason's positive direct rule—or disguised Westminster rule—the Molyneux-Powell plan for administrative devolution. It is not for the first time that Westminster rule was an appropriate and democratic form of government for the province.

The reality, however, is quite different. The evidence afforded by direct rule 1972-77 shows that that form of Westminster rule for the province is both inappropriate and undemocratic. Inappropriate in a region with a modern tradition of legislative and executive devolution and undemocratic on at least three counts. Northern Ireland is grossly underrepresented at Westminster (on average, a Northern Ireland MP has 27,000 more constituents than his English equivalent). Westminster is unable to devote enough parliamentary time to Northern Irish regional affairs. And the process for enacting Northern Irish legislation is unsatisfactory. For example, MPs cannot amend Northern Irish legislation without the consent of the Northern Ireland Executive, which is in the form of Orders in Council.

On this showing, it is difficult to see how Westminster rule, naked or disguised, admittedly the second preference of many but the first preference of few, can become the first preference of many. For the restoration of devolved government must remain as Ulster's first preference and in Northern Ireland terms this means legislative and executive devolution. Yours sincerely, PAUL R. MAGUIRE.

The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast. January 10.

From Mr David Morrison

Sir, In your editorial "Politics in Abeyance" (January 5), you say of James Molyneux's proposals for administrative devolution: "The idea has been obvious since the 1960s, but it has been shelved for lack of sufficient support across Ulster's communal divide".

By this I assume you mean that the SDLP do not support the idea. I suggest that there are criteria other than the SDLP's approval which should be applied to the proposals for a new government of Northern Ireland.

Your editorial does not mention the fact that many matters, such as housing, education and planning, which are administered by locally elected authorities in Great Britain, are subject to no local democratic control in Northern Ireland, and in fact as administrative decisions in these areas are subject to any democratic control at all, it is by the House of Commons.

This state of affairs is central to the argument for administrative devolution in Northern Ireland and no one, not even the SDLP, could claim that good government would be furthered by its achievement.

The SDLP's objection to it is, as John Hume told your correspondent on December 18, that it is "integrationist" and that is "the last thing the SDLP want". The only reasonable conclusion to draw from this is that the SDLP are more interested in keeping Northern Ireland at arm's length from the United Kingdom (presumably so that it may be the more easily detached at some time in the future) than they are in the good government of Northern Ireland.

Might I suggest that sooner or later the Parliament of the United Kingdom will have to choose between pleasing the SDLP and governing Northern Ireland well. Yours, etc. DAVID MORRISON, Belfast 15 January 9.

## Press Council rulings

From the Chairman of the Press Council

Sir, The letter from Mr Wacks (January 14) betrays some confusion. Not on my part. My letter of January 7 dealt solely with the complete error of fact upon which the Parliamentary Motion in regard to the case of Mrs Colquhoun was based.

So far as concerns the general points raised by Mr Wacks it is sufficient to say that, contrary to his assertion, the Press Council does provide redress to private individuals whose right of privacy is invaded by the press. The Council has issued a general declaration on the matter, widely publicized, for the information of the public and the guidance of journalists.

Where an individual establishes a breach of the guidelines so laid down, the journalist and editor concerned will be publicly condemned and have to publish that condemnation. Although what Mr Wacks calls "a rap across the knuckles" by his peers may be a matter of indifference to a political lecturer, it is not so to a journalist.

"Although, said Lord Gardiner's Committee on Terrorism in Northern Ireland, the Press Council possesses only the power to censor... Newspapers are in fact highly sensitive of such action from their peers". The Press Council has every confidence that its declaration will be used to the language of the Younger Committee on Privacy "respected, obeyed and feared".

It is perhaps unlikely that any journalist will seek to invade Mr Wacks' privacy, but should any such event unhappily occur, Mr Wacks must come to us! Yours, etc. SEYMOUR CROSS, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. January 14.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The buying of second homes

From Mr Peter Jackson

Sir, The issue of "second home" ownership is indeed more complex than Mrs Sue Heaton seems to realize. Her letter (*The Times*, January 11) confuses an important point.

As she points out, potential second home owners are not just interested in buying houses but also in "barns, stables, churches, windmills, shepherds' huts, and so on". This is a subsequent contention that "native Cumbrians" cannot afford to buy houses because they have been priced out of the market by self-indulgent outsiders.

The sort of property she lists would not be sought by local married couples. Young families and other rural residents need property which is immediately habitable, provided with electricity, water, main drainage, and ready access to shops, schools, and often to public transport.

Second home owners are generally more affluent and the material condition of the property is relatively unimportant. Apart from the financial incentive of improving their property as a form of investment, large numbers of second home owners seem to enjoy renovating near-dilapidated property for their recreational use (thus, incidentally, improving the region's rural areas, which are not generally attractive to rural residents because of the absence of essential services, employment, etc.). The prior existence of inexpensive empty or derelict cottages in these areas was one of the main factors which encouraged the present expansion of second home ownership.

The recent proliferation of second homes in popular recreational areas does indeed warrant prompt and intelligent investigation. But it should already be apparent that the conflict of interests between long-established rural residents and the adventurous second home population is often exaggerated. The available evidence (in, for example, the report published in 1972 by a team from Wye College) indicates that the benefits of second home ownership are by no means exclusively one-sided.

Yours faithfully, PETER JACKSON, Keeble College, Oxford.

From Mr Robert Robinson

Sir, In her interesting letter (January 11) suggesting that non-

burglar alarms

From Mrs Carole Angier

Sir, Some time ago we read in your columns of the plague of burglar alarms which are set off by electrical faults and ring needlessly for hours. Your correspondent has been fiably complained of the disturbance they suffered in this way. But I do not recall that anyone raised the question: are these alarms ever set off by burglars? And if so, how can we tell the difference?

A few days ago I was in Oxford Central Library when the fire alarm bell began to ring. Some of the library staff telephoned each other, evidently to check the genuineness of the alarm; others ignored it entirely, and were told by the fire brigade that the public. One gentleman—I trust a staff member—removed a piece of the sprinkler apparatus, remarking

sure his Czechoslovakian friends could answer that better than I can. And as a result of his recent visit to South Africa, he will accept the sincerity and integrity of the moderates, both black and white, or does he dismiss them as "puppets" and confine his support and encouragement to the extremists whose policies could bring untold suffering and violence to that country?

The indications are that the Communist world's present targets are the rich cities of the western world. And as a result of his recent visit to South Africa, he will accept the sincerity and integrity of the moderates, both black and white, or does he dismiss them as "puppets" and confine his support and encouragement to the extremists whose policies could bring untold suffering and violence to that country?

As the tone, Mr Oestreicher would do well to learn that those who dare to dissent from his view are not always fools and vagabonds, and that to assume they are is to make a generalization about the people that leads to the Bukovskis of this world in mental institutions.

His views on the possession by the West of a nuclear deterrent are well known and usually oversimplified, yet the innocent victim of nuclear annihilation is only as dead as the innocent victim of a terrorist bomb. If Mr Oestreicher continues to oppose those like myself who have consistently attacked the suppression of violent revolutionary movements, is it not he who can be charged with hypocrisy? Does he really believe that the people of Mozambique have more of the freedom of which he speaks so much under the present Marxist regime?

If the Russian and Cuban governments support to SWAPO in the "liberation" of Namibia, will its people, black, brown and white, enjoy the freedom which this brings? I am

Armenians in Turkey

From Mr Timothy S. Hindle

Sir, Edward Mortimer writes in *The Times* of January 11 with reference to the persecuted Armenians "Now that the Kurds themselves are beginning to give a nationalist expression to their grievances there is clearly a grave risk that they, in turn, will bring down on them the wrath of the Turkish state, which has a very low tolerance threshold for internal national particularisms".

I wonder what are his grounds for making this statement. My mother-in-law is Greek Orthodox, my father-in-law is Jewish and some of my wife's best friends are Armenians. They all live in Istanbul. On my frequent visits to that city I find that there is a remarkable harmony between the different sectors of its population. I cannot understand how it would be so recom-

mand that Turkey follow.

Yours sincerely, TIMOTHY S. HINDLE, 83 Sutherland Avenue, W9.

When Mrs Heaton has got the non-natives out of their second homes, I trust she will turn her attention to the even more vexed question of the first home. I myself have known people born in Aberystwyth who actually had the impudence to buy a house in Chesham. Where will it all end?

Yours faithfully, ROBERT ROBINSON, 16 Cheyne Row, SW3.

From Mr C. D. Mann

Sir, I wonder if Miss Heaton's experience of the "ghost village" (letters, January 11) can really be paralleled elsewhere? My own miniature home is a rebuilt cottage in the Marches. In my small valley, in which I count four households as relatives, the situation was that in the period between the wars and up to the late 1960s the number of habitable cottages dropped from 17 to 11.

Four cottages have recently been renovated and part reconstructed in keeping with the countryside, one is derelict but is likely to be revived and of the other nothing but the hearthstone remains. The valley is in fact coming back to life. The cottages that remained empty for 10 or 20 years did so because they were primitive, small, had no services and nobody wanted to live in them.

A great deal of effort and imagination has gone into the reconstruction of my valley. I have never been conscious of resentment on the part of the natives towards the newcomers, but they weekend or week long residents, only perhaps a little resentment on occasions when holidays have been laid "against the sap". Indeed normally there has been a deal of interest in the various activities and satisfaction in seeing "old Jones's" cottage coming back to life.

Yours faithfully, C. D. MANN, International Hall, Brunswick Square, WC1.

By this time several minutes had passed. In normal circumstances (those in which a fire alarm indicates a fire), this might be too long. I am sure that the staff and users of the Oxford Library, as well as the inhabitants of city centres, are representative of all of us in their distrust of electrical alarm systems. But surely this fact greatly diminishes the value of such systems.

Can you, Sir, propose a remedy? I hesitate to suggest that we adopt two sorts of alarm bell, one for electrical faults and one for the real thing.

Yours faithfully, CAROLE ANGIER, Holly Cottage, Shipton Road, Ascot-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire.

Such an occasion is the release of Abu Daoud. It is with both profound sorrow and deep and lasting anger that we, the undersigned, express our view of this shocking affair.

Yours faithfully, DEVISHIER, President of the Conservative Friends of Israel, JEREMY THORPE, Foreign Affairs spokesman of the Liberal Party, MAURICE MILLER, Secretary, Parliamentary Branch, Labour Friends of Israel, Palace of Westminster, SW1. January 13.

Mr Smith's intentions

From Mr Harold MacCarthy

Sir, The *Johannesburg Star* reports your diplomatic correspondent writing: "It is being reluctantly conceded in Whitehall that whatever Mr Smith seemed to have agreed in his historic broadcast last September—where he accepted the Kissinger plan—he has now changed his mind".

One is past being appalled, stunned or indignant at the mendacity of a large section of the British press when commenting on white government in Southern Africa, so that this latest blatant example does not surprise one.

The smile whatever Mr Smith seemed to have agreed to "You know David Spenser knows and the world knows that Mr Smith didn't 'seem' anything. He agreed specifically to the terms of the agreement. He was acclaimed for this surrender."

He went to Geneva to discuss it, and came back with evidence to show that he has deviated from it? In fact he has been attacked for not deviating from it. It was the black delegates who refused at the outset to discuss it and rejected its terms in toto.

The clamour for majority rule in Rhodesia. The front line states back Nikomo-Mugabe who refuse to hold a one man, one vote election. They know they would lose it to the bishop. Where is your diplomatic correspondent's comments on this blatant hypocrisy? Yours, etc. HAROLD MACCARTHY, PO Box 4258, Johannesburg. January 10.

Winter blooms

From Mr G. H. Osborn

Sir, What a wonderful climate we live in! Today amid a heavy snowstorm I picked in my garden a bowl of red roses (*Prima Ballerina*) in perfect condition. Yours faithfully, G. H. OSBORN, Cherry Tree Cottage, Herley Way, Wimborne, Dorset. January 12.

As an Englishman from north of Watford I sometimes suspect that the harmony is considerably greater than that existing between different regional and social sectors in this country.

I would not wish to whitewash the Turkish past—distant or more recent—but I would like to emphasize that Turkey's laudable ambition to create a Western European-style democracy is sensitive to partial criticism of the sort that is increasingly appearing in the English press. To redress the balance somewhat I should like to state that there is a not inconsiderable tolerance of minority groups in Turkey today. I and my family have direct personal experience of it. If Mr Mortimer is suggesting that this is not enough then I wonder what example he would like to recommend that Turkey follow.



## COURT CIRCULAR

**JANUARY 16:** Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Bishop of Winchester preached the sermon.

Dr Hugh Ford had the honour of being received by the Queen when Her Majesty visited him with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

### Birthdays today

Sir Michael Clapham, 65; Mr Douglas Cleverdon, 74; Mr Martin Cooper, 67; Lord Geoffrey Alington, 67; Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, 78; Sir Keith Joseph, MP, 59; Sir David Llewellyn, 61; Miss Moira Shearer, 51; Sir William Sinclair, 62; Professor Sir David Smithers, 69; Lord Wheatley, 69.

### Today's engagements

Exhibition: 75 years of British submarines, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, 10.5.

BBC lunchtime recital: Murray Perahia plays Schumann and Brahms.

National Trust lecture: Education and the historic house, by Lord Sandford, Purcell Room, Festival Hall, 6.15.

The Queen's Life Guard mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 11.

### Dinner

**Old Claysmen's Society.** The annual dinner of the Old Claysmen's Society was held at Simpson's in the Strand on Saturday evening. The chairman of the evening, when a large number of guests for 100,000 was launched by the organizer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Edwards-Stuart, Mr R. S. Anderson was in the chair and the headmaster, Mr R. McIsaac, replied to the toast to the school. The chairman of the evening, when a large number of guests for 100,000 was launched by the organizer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Edwards-Stuart, Mr R. S. Anderson was in the chair and the headmaster, Mr R. McIsaac, replied to the toast to the school. The chairman of the evening, when a large number of guests for 100,000 was launched by the organizer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Edwards-Stuart, Mr R. S. Anderson was in the chair and the headmaster, Mr R. McIsaac, replied to the toast to the school.

### Service dinner

**151 (Greater London) Regiment RCT (V).** Colonel F. H. Everingham and the officers of 151 (Greater London) Regiment RCT (Volunteers) held a dinner in the regimental mess at Croydon, on Saturday evening, at which the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bisset, was the principal guest. On the occasion of his relinquishing command, the new commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Mearns, presided.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr D. E. J. A. Arrigo and Miss F. M. Vaughan.** The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Arrigo, of 3 Carmel Street, St Julian's, Malta, and Fiona Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. M. Vaughan, of Stretton Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Kent. The marriage will take place shortly in Loughborough, Leicestershire.

**Mr H. D. Masterman and Mrs K. E. Bissell Smith.** The engagement is announced between Henry, only son of Mr and Mrs H. D. Masterman, of Stade Green, Kent, and Kathleen (Kay) Bissell Smith (nee Moreton), of Harrogate, Yorkshire. The marriage will take place shortly in Loughborough, Leicestershire.

**Mr D. A. Nicholson and Miss S. J. Baker.** The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Nicholson, of Dulwich, London, and Stephanie Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs S. J. Baker, of Fairheadleed Edinburgh.

**Mr M. B. Tillet and Miss K. A. Samuel.** The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. B. Tillet, of Peasmarsh, Kent, and Kathryn Ann, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs K. A. Samuel, of Cop Hill, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire.

**Mr C. N. S. Watts and Miss M. J. Corner.** The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. N. S. Watts, of Peasmarsh, Kent, and Nicola Charlesworth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. R. Corner, of Brockmill, Wareham, Dorset.

## Marriages

**Major D. M. Chappel and Miss D. J. Armistead.** The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, between Major David Chappel, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, and the late Mrs D. M. Chappel, and Miss D. J. Armistead, daughter of Captain D. G. Armistead, Royal Artillery, and Mrs J. Armistead, of Meadow Wood, Peshawar, Kent.

The Right Rev Geoffrey Tiers officiated, assisted by the Rev R. H. E. Tiers, Canon of Exeter. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alastair Mackenzie, Christopher Winchester, Lucinda Gage, and Mrs J. King-Tension, Emma and Davina Briddleman, Carrianna Clowes, Priscilla Williams, and Captain A. H. Hardy, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon is being spent in Kenya.

**Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Murray and Mrs P. C. Murray.** The marriage took place quietly on Saturday at St John's, Glastonbury, between Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Murray, late The Black Watch, and Mrs P. C. Murray, nee Burgess, widow of Surgeon Captain P. G. Burgess, RN, of Woodford, Dartmouth, Devon.

# Churches turn to last resource of manpower

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

A well known Nonconformist leader remarked last week that whenever he heard Anglicans or Roman Catholics talking about the need to involve the laity in the life of the church he felt like saying, "This is where we came in".

Faced with a growing professional manpower crisis, the more clerically dominated churches are turning to the one untapped resource they have left, their army of lay people, a trend which by coincidence or by necessity corresponds to the rise of "Protestant" theological ideas about the significance of the lay state in the life of the church.

The Reformation was to some extent a reaction against the poor quality of the medieval clergy, both bishops and priests. The Protestant churches have been themselves against a return of what they saw as the evils of the past by creating a system that would give lay people a decisive influence over church government and prevent the emergence ever again of a cult of priestly personality.

Last week's figures from the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry show clearly that there is a natural drift in the Church of England away from the full-time professional clergyman towards a newer form of ministry: lay workers, deacons, auxiliary (part-time but ordained) ministers, and so on. The Roman Catholic Church is experiencing

the same downward trend in the ranks of its "professional" ministry, but so far without, more than the beginning of an adequate strategy for compensating for that change.

The same decline in clerical manpower is happening to the free churches as well, but they are already designed in a way that will make them less vulnerable, with a long tradition of elders, lay readers and lay preachers who are well able to conduct services in the absence of an ordained minister. The United Reformed Church has a system for authorizing laymen to celebrate the communion service in cases of special need, for instance.

The Anglican proposal of the recent Roman Catholic document, *A Time for Building*, is that a small community of the faithful should be able to select their own leader from among their number who could then receive ordination from the local bishop. Presumably he would not be required to undergo rigorous seminary training, give up his secular employment or be celibate.

It is not obvious why it should be a "he" at all, as the community could well choose a woman to lead it. It sounds like the adaptation of a good idea to a new situation, for most Nonconformist congregations have the decisive voice in selecting their ministers.

It goes farther than the traditional free church pattern by proposing that the minister

appointed should be elected by his community for that specific purpose.

There would not be a "professional cleric" attracted to apply for a vacancy by advertising it, or expected to compete against other candidates by demonstrating his prowess as a preacher, but he would, as in the Nonconformist world, have to offer himself for democratic election.

The Church of England already has a fast-growing auxiliary ministry, and often candidates for it go back to the congregation they belonged to. But the present Anglican structure of incumbencies and livings is not going to be adapted easily or overnight to a completely indigenous ministry, from the people and for the people.

The United Reformed Church, in its present unity discussions with the small Churches of Christ denomination, is proposing to introduce an auxiliary ministry as part of the unity plan, and that could in time lead to the sort of indigenous ministry of the type suggested in *A Time for Building*, in a few places.

The English Roman Catholic plan was commended to the Church of England as a model to follow by Mr Leslie Paul, author of the Paul report on the deployment of the clergy, in an article in *Christianity Today* earlier this month. It was commended to the American Roman Catholic Church in an editorial in the *National Catholic Reporter* just before Christmas, in an article headed, "Emergent, laity, emerge".

The manpower crisis in the English clergy, severe though it may be getting, is as nothing compared with the kind of difficulties facing the main denominations in Africa. In rural central Africa it is common to find one or two full-time clerics trying to cover hundreds of square miles of difficult territory and containing populations of perhaps tens of thousands.

The African churches have survived only by reliance on lay people, readers, catechists or schoolteachers who keep together the local Christian community in the absence of the priest or minister. But because the churches still cling to the concept of ministry as a full-time vocation requiring long specialized training, those local lay Christian leaders have no ordained place in the church hierarchy and therefore cannot do some of the essential things for their community such as celebrating communion.

Those in an African context are surely the natural lay leaders appointed by the local Christian community that the Roman Catholic report is suggesting should fill the ranks of England and Wales.

Many African churchmen have been arguing for such a system for some time, and the principal difficulty has been ecclesiastical conservatism rather than doctrine. That is likely to be the principal difficulty in Britain too, even though the Nonconformist tradition has already shown the way.

# OBITUARY

## GENERAL SIR JOHN SHARP

### Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe

General Sir John Sharp, KCB, MC, Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces, Northern Europe, since September 1974, died on January 15. He was 59. He had been Military Secretary at the Ministry of Defence from 1972 to 1974.

John Aubrey Taylor Sharp was born on September 6, 1917, the son of A. T. Sharp of Nether Hall, Scraptoft, Leicestershire. He was educated at Repton School and Jesus College, Cambridge, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in August 1939. He served during the Second World War in France, the Middle East and North-west Europe, being awarded the MC in 1942 and a bar to the MC in 1943. After attending the staff college at Quetta in 1944, he became one of Field Marshal Montgomery's personal liaison officers during the campaign in North-west Europe.

After the war, Sharp held a variety of staff and regimental appointments and was clearly marked out to reach the highest rank in the army. He commanded 1st Regiment RHQ from 1959 to 1964, and 11th Infantry Brigade Group from 1961 to 1962. After attending the IDC in 1963 he was Commandant of the School of Artillery until 1966, when he was promoted Major-General and made GOC 2nd Division, British Army of the Rhine. He went on to be a popular and original commander of the Staff College, after which, in 1970, he was promoted Lieutenant-General to command 1 (British) Corps in B.A.O.C.

He became Military Secretary in 1972 and in 1974 was promoted general and appointed Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces, Northern Europe, in Oslo, which gave him command of a front of 1,750 miles, stretching from the North Cape in March last year. He expressed concern at the effect of British defence commitments on Nato's northern flank particularly in respect of cuts in air and amphibious transport.

He was made CB in 1969, advanced to KCB in 1970, married Wendy Ward in 19 and they had one son and two daughters.

## MR HENRY DAVIS

Mrs Miriam Foot, assistant keeper of The British Library, writes:

Mr Henry Davis, CBE, the well-known book collector, died on January 10 in his eightieth year.

Upon leaving school he fought in the army at the end of the First World War. After the war he joined the family cable-making firm, of which he became managing director at an early age.

He and his wife were among the founder members of the Glyndebourne Festival and remained enthusiastic and generous patrons to the end of their lives.

Shortly before the Second World War he began to collect early printed books, manuscripts and in particular decorated bookbindings, and he acquired one of the most valuable and interesting collections in private hands in Britain. In 1968 he presented the early

printed books to the New University of Ulster at Coleraine and his outstanding collection of bookbindings to the Bodleian Library, the most important gift received by a museum since 1910. To make his bindings available to wider public, he gave the British Library a showcase, which a changing selection from his collection is always to be displayed.

His scripts were presented to Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge in 1975. He was awarded a CBE in 1973.

He was a thoroughly knowledgeable collector, who was prepared to back his own judgment. Yet he was always ready to take advice from expert both in the book trade and libraries. He was an extreme modest kind and generous man who did a great deal of charitable work in an unobtrusive way, and who was much loved by his wife and in 1963; he leaves two daughters.

## DR PHILIP CARTER

Mr B. D. Dance, headmaster of St Dunstan's College, writes:

The death of Dr Philip Hugh Carter at his family home in West Hagley, Stourbridge on January 5, at the age of 44, will be sad news to generations of Old Dunstonians, and to his many friends throughout the world.

He was educated at King Edward VI School, Stourbridge and Kettle College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished academic career, culminating in a PhD in chemistry, after research under the late Professor J. W. Linnett and Professor Sir Edward Jones, FRS. In 1957 he followed his father into schoolmastering, joining the staff of St Dunstan's College, Cardiff, where his teaching career at St Dunstan's became successful. He was appointed successively head of the chemistry department, senior science master, senior sixth form tutor and, in 1971, second master. After the death of the then headmaster

Mr Philip Carter will be remembered with affectionate respect by all who came into contact with him as a warm-hearted, lively and enthusiastic man whose genuine concern for his students towards the end of their lives.

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## MR EVELYN PAXTON

Mr Evelyn Paxton, who died on January 4, was a distinguished British Arabist who made an important contribution to the BBC's Arabic Service throughout the largest part of his career.

Paxton took a degree in Arabic and Persian at Oxford and spent the next 10 years as a teacher of English in Egypt and in the Arab world and he helped to bring this world to the attention of English readers by his graceful and scholarly translation of Taha Hussein's autobiography, which he called *Egyptian Childhood*. He joined the BBC in 1939 shortly after the inauguration of the Arab Service and was its first regular programme producer. He was held until 1952. His subsequent career brought him in close contact with such Arabists as Assi Hadad, of the Arab Service, and he was a member of the Royal Society for Asian Affairs, which he was an honorary secretary. He will be remembered for his scholarly knowledge of Arabic language and his friendly courtesy to all who knew him.

Colonel Aubrey Nathaniel Franks, OBE, TD, DL, died at the age of 86. He was Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London in 1946.

## Appointments in the Forces

### Royal Navy

**ADMIRALS:** Sir Terence Lewis, to be Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, from 1st April 1977.

**CAPTAINS:** D. Hargreaves, to be Captain of HMS *Conquest*, from 1st April 1977.

**ROYAL AIR FORCE**

**GROUP CAPTAINS:** P. G. Davis, to be Group Captain of RAF *Stn Ops*, from 1st April 1977.

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## Parliamentary diary

### House of Commons

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# Management Edited by Rodney Cowton

## Kirkby: a cooperative that has confounded its critics

When, in 1974 Mr. Benn, then Secretary of State for Industry, proposed to make almost £4m of state aid available to launch a workers' cooperative at the Kirkby former I.P.D. factory at Kirkby, Liverpool, the Industrial Development Advisory Board (a group of experienced industrialists and trade unionists set up under the Industry Act of 1972 to advise the Minister) felt so strongly that the project was doomed to failure that it decided to exercise its right to have a statement laid before the House of Commons setting out its views. At the time the air was thick with talk of lame ducks and the board made it clear that it regarded the Kirkby duck as not only lame but well and truly dead.

The extent to which the board was prepared to go to impress its views upon Parliament and the public was regarded at the time as highly significant, since in the case of only other worker cooperative schemes that Mr. Benn had championed—the Meriden motorcycle factory in the Midlands and the Scottish Daily News—its advice had also been ignored, but it had stopped short of a direct statement to the House of Commons.

Clearly, it was argued, the board must have felt that its case against the Kirkby scheme was overwhelming. Nevertheless Mr. Benn pressed on, and the Kirkby workers got their £3.9m and the cooperative was launched.

That was more than two years ago. Today the *Scottish Daily News* is dead and the Meriden cooperative is fighting for its life and looks set to lose the battle. But the Kirkby factory with more than 700 workers, two union conveners, a professional management team and an untouched standby bank facility of £250,000 presses on under its new name of Kirkby Manufacturing & Engineering, and promises to show a profit when its figures are published in the spring.

Both of these surviving worker cooperatives—and indeed the one that has just been elected—greater out of shopfloor reaction to closure plans and the threat of wholesale redundancies. The Meriden and Kirkby workers staged long sit-ins. But the mood and the personalities involved were very different in the two places. At Meriden, the overwhelming reaction, especially among the high proportion of long-serving workers, was one of shock and disbelief that Triumph could even contemplate closing a purpose-built plant turning out a highly skilled labour force and a remarkable record of trouble-free labour relations.

The man who emerged as undisputed leader of the Meriden workers—now chairman of the Cooperative—was a quietly spoken, highly intelligent and totally dedicated convenor from the Transport & General Workers' Union, Mr. Denis Johnson. In week after week of tireless effort he and his committee built up a reasoned, well-argued and carefully docu-

mented case for the plant's survival that seemed hard to fault. At Kirkby there was an understandable mood of bitterness and anger among the 1,200 workers who stood to lose their jobs. The factory had a much troubled history. Two years earlier the original owners, Bessing machine makers Fisher Bessing—part of the Thorn Group—had announced its closure. The workers decided to resist the move and staged a sit-in. Intervention by Mr. Harold Wilson (now Sir Harold) led to the factory's survival, but the I.P.D. (Industrial Property Development) is now this company had called in the receiver and the workers were again facing dismissal against the background of Merseyside's rapid slide into heavy unemployment which now stands at more than 10 per cent.

The Kirkby workers also had their leaders in two conveners, Dick Jenkins of the IGWU and Jack Spragg of the AUEW, both now directors of KME. Mr. Spragg especially was cast in the conventionally more recognizable mould of tough shopfloor negotiator. But although his statements to the media may have been rather more theatrical—and certainly more colourful—than those of Mr. Johnson at Meriden, he had the same total commitment. Perhaps his outstanding achievement was to hold together the hard core of the Kirkby labour force at a time when there seemed to be precious little going for them.

In retrospect perhaps this difference in attitude can be seen to have held the key to the way the two cooperatives have fared. At Kirkby the workers were seeking nothing more than the right to work and to escape the dole queue. At Meriden there was an emotive attachment to the kind of job that was being done and a more specifically, to the product itself.

When rescue came to Kirkby, in the shape of Mr. Benn's £3.9m, the new company set to work making and extending a range of not very glamorous products—domestic and industrial radiators, factory heaters, pressings of various kinds, soft drinks and more latterly a ventilating system under licence for another company. Of these, the biggest sellers so far are the domestic heating radiators with a lot of sympathy—or perhaps heavily pressurized—labour-controlled councils among the customers.

The involvement of the two senior conveners, Mr. Spragg and Mr. Jenkins, in the management structure appears to have brought about much more flexible working arrangements than exist generally in engineering and the retention of two senior management men has provided the necessary expertise in marketing and finance.

KME may be a workers' cooperative in name and in fact but in terms of wage rates, differentials, management structure (allowing for the worker participation element) and indeed profit margins it differs little from most other medium-sized engineering firms. Last year it even sacked some skilled

workers who were threatening to rock the boat by refusing to cooperate in the new flexible working arrangements.

At Meriden the workers genuinely believe that they make some of the best motor cycles in the world—and they may be right. Their sole aim is to go on making very good motor bikes. This would be commendable enough were it not for the fact that already, as we saw, what Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has described as "substantial stocks" of unsold machines that they have already made.

The present crisis is rooted in two crucial factors. First, when the cooperative was launched, on the basis of "once and for all" government aid, the marketing machinery for the Meriden motor cycle was left in the hands of the former owner, Mr. Dennis Poore of Norton Villiers Triumph. It was to "buy in" this marketing facility that the cooperative recently sought a further £100,000 from Government—an application that was turned down.

Secondly, to remain profitable the Meriden plant must now gear itself up to design and produce a new generation of motor cycles. It cannot just continue to make the machines it has always made, especially when it is becoming increasingly obvious that it is running into trouble over selling them. A design and development programme of this sort is a long and very costly exercise which the cooperative as it now stands is not equipped to undertake.

Lack of management expertise—particularly in the tricky areas of marketing and forward planning—may well be an inherent weakness of any industrial cooperative. It is possible to take, and uphold the consensus view on most aspects of day to day working arrangements and worker demands and to produce a plan in the decision making process can only be a plus factor in these areas. But when it comes to selling and assessing future market requirements it is much more difficult to do so, and it is in these areas that the cooperative is most vulnerable in terms of its marketing and future development prospects.

For the moment, the Government, having turned down the initial request for more money, is said to be exploring other possibilities of assistance for Meriden.

On the face of it, it may seem grossly unfair that on the one hand a project which, at its inception, seemed to have both industrial logic and common justice on its side should now be facing collapse, while another which was born out of a combination of shopfloor muscle and political expediency should now show every sign of flourishing and confounding its critics. But perhaps that is the way of the world.

R. W. Shakespeare

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### De Zoete & Bevan take a bullish view of the Rank Organisation's prospects for 1977

The change in Rank Xerox's accounting practices to conform with the United States FASB-8 accounting principles is expected to make evaluation difficult when final results are announced on Wednesday.

De Zoete & Bevan reckons that FASB-8 will chip something like 19m off the total figure leaving pre-tax profits of £70m and earnings of 17p. Thus if its forecasts are correct, De Zoete says that Rank will have achieved well above market average earnings growth during 1976.

The firm expects that Rank's exchange losses will be towards the bottom of most outside estimates at little over £10m while indebtedness should have increased by under £40m.

Advising clients to buy the shares of De Zoete says 1977 should be a very good year for Rank. Profits and earnings will rise sharply albeit partly from the reversal of negative exchange rate factors while the company should reduce indebtedness by around £30m if sterling maintains its current parity level.

It adds that the prospect of declining interest rates and a relatively stable exchange rate should result in a continuing improvement in stock market sentiment.

Meanwhile news of the agreement on sterling balances has yet to spur the pound to new—rather old—heights in foreign exchange markets. But sterling's current stability, apparently in the face of Bank of England sales, has brought about quite a few about-turns in investment think-

ing. The days of the "overseas counter" leading to heavier investment in stocks with high foreign earnings are not over yet, but more and more stock brokers are advising clients that the domestic scene is now offering stiff competition.

Significantly, Pamure Gordon & Co. has rushed out a preliminary statement to its half-yearly review of the tobacco industry switching its views on BAT Industries in light of the new arrangements for sterling support.

Having made BAT shares a "hold" originally, the firm now advises clients to sell them. Explaining the shift in opinion

Elsewhere in the tobacco sector Pamure recommends purchases of Rothmans International on the basis that balance sheet problems which have resulted in the shares being out of favour for so long are now being successfully tackled.

Sales of Imperial Group shares are recommended on signs of strength, on the view that the company will be hard pressed to maintain profits in the current year.

The revival of interest in the building materials sector which began before Christmas has been in no way curtailed by bullish comments from Messel's in its annual review of leading shares.

Messel's says that the downward trend in interest rates and the consequentially favourable impact on building society receipts this year should bring about a change of sentiment especially with private house-building likely to pick up late in 1977.

It recommends weightings in the sector should be raised substantially and urges action immediately, prior to the better news which it anticipates in the coming months.

Expecting the sector to strongly outperform the market this year it points out that the choice of stocks is not crucial although it regards Tarmac and Hepworth Cement as particularly attractive.

De Zoete & Bevan thinks that 1977 should witness the end of the four-year bear market in property shares and 1978 should see the start of a sustained bull

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Forecasting 1977 pretax profits of £9



## Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Jan 28. § Contango Day, Jan 31. Settlement Day, Feb 8

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.**

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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(continued on page 22)

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April to September for 2 people.  
This accommodation is recommended for family holiday this commensurate Sunday at suitable prices.

For further contact:  
**HOLIDAYS Dept. T.F.**

ND VILLAS

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